



RAF/93/G41

**LAKE VICTORIA ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

**REPORT OF THE CONSULTATION FOR THE PROMOTION  
OF STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP IN UGANDA**

*draft*

O.K. Odongkara  
CONSULTANT



Kampala

December, 1995

**LVE MP  
58**

Acc. No. 4168.

*This report is prepared to provide documentation on the processes, outcome and recommendations of the stakeholder and local community participation consultancy for the Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme in Uganda.*

*Views expressed in this report are those of the author and should not be construed to reflect the official position of UNDP on any of the issues discussed.*

*The author is grateful to UNDP and LVEMP Secretariat for all the support provided during the consultations. The co-operation of the various groups of stakeholders, community members and leaders met during the consultations is highly appreciated, particularly the people mentioned in ANNEX 3.*

*However, only the author is to blame for whatever shortcomings that may still be lingering in this report.*

*Acc. no. 118.*

## ACCRONYMS USED

ADP	Agricultural Development Project
BOU	Bank of Uganda
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDO	Cotton Development Organisation
CICS	Centro Internazionale di Cooperazione allo Sviluppo
CIFA	Committee on Inland Fisheries of Africa
DEC	District Extension Co-ordinator
DENIVA	Development Network for Indigenous Voluntary Associations
EU	European Union
EIDC	Environmental Information and Documentation Centre
FAO	Food Agricultural Organisation
FCSEP	Fish Commodity Systems Economics Project
FD	Fisheries Department
FIRI	Fisheries Research Institute
FISHIN	Fisheries Statistics & Information System Project
FTI	Fisheries Training Institute
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
LABECO	Lake Basin Environmental Conservation
LAVESO	Lake Victoria Ecological Society
LC	Local Council
LIFE	Local Initiative Facility for Urban Environment
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

MIS	Management Information System
MU	Makerere University
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation.
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIMR	National Institute of Medical Research
OFPEP	On Farm Productivity Enhancement Programme
UFEL	Uganda Fisheries Enterprise
UFFCA	Uganda Fisheries and Fish Conservation Association
UMA	Uganda Manufacturers Association
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNFA	Uganda National Farmers Association
UNPAN	Uganda National Plan of Action on Nutrition
ISSIA	Uganda Small Scale Industry Association
UUAA	Uganda Urban Authorities Association
WHYMA	Water Hyacinth Management Association



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The objective of this report is to contribute information and recommendations aimed at strengthening the participation of stakeholders and local communities in the implementation of the Lake Victoria Environment Management Program.
2. It is based on consultations carried out in the nine districts bordering Lake Victoria, namely Tororo, Iganga, Jinja, Mukono, Mpigi, Masaka, Rakai and Kalangala, at which meetings, discussions and participatory research activities were carried out with a wide cross section of stakeholders, community leaders and development workers at different levels.
3. The key stakeholders and local communities and their organisations relevant for the thematic areas under the LVEMP were identified and they include:
  - i. Fishing and lake side communities who operate under their LC leadership and are often organised into fishermen groups with UFFCA as the apex association.
  - ii. Fish processing industrialists, represented by the Uganda Fish Processors and Exporters Association and are also members of UMA.
  - iii. Farming communities operating within the villages, represented by their LCs and such special interest groups as women, youth, tree planting, commercial farmers, etc. and many of them operate under the apex of UNFA.
  - iv. Urban authorities are formed into the Uganda Urban Authorities Association.
  - v. Industrialists who belong to USSIA or UMA, depending on their size of operation.
  - vi. NGOs working with communities in the field of social and economic development.
  - vii. Government institutions particularly at the district level and below, who are at the frontline with the communities in the implementation of the Program.
  - viii. Other small groups but whose interests need to be taken into consideration in implementing various aspects of the Program.
4. The major community activities were identified and examined as follows:
  - i. In fishing the equipment and the community practices are often inappropriate for sustainable fisheries

## CONTENTS

=====

	Page
PREFACE: .....	i
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: .....	x
CHAPTER 1:       INTRODUCTION TO THE LAKE VICTORIA ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME: .....	1
1.1       The importance of Lake Victoria: .....	1
1.2       The Nature, Causes and Impacts of Environmental Degradation of Lake Victoria: .....	2
1.2.1     Threat to the Fisheries: .....	2
1.2.2     The Problem of Increased Growths on the Lake: .....	3
1.2.3     Deterioration in Water Quality: .....	3
1.2.4     Threat to Biodiversity: .....	4
1.2.5     Social and Economic Factors: .....	4
1.3       Overview of the Lake Victoria Environment Mangement Programme: .....	5
1.4       Components of LVEMP: .....	7
1.4.1.    Strengthening the National Fisheries Administration and Research: .....	7
1.4.2     Monitoring and Maintenance Control of Water Hyacinth: .....	9
1.4.3.    Water Quality Monitoring Program: .....	10
1.4.4     Pollution Control Program: .....	11
1.4.5     Wetlands Management Program: .....	12
1.5       The LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation: .....	13
1.5.1     Objective of Consultation: .....	13
1.5.2     Expected Consultancy Outputs: .....	13
1.6       Consultation Activities, Methodological Guidelines and Workplan: .....	14
CHAPTER 2:       THE KEY STAKEHOLDERS UNDER THE LVEMP ..	18

## CONTENTS

=====	
	Page
PREFACE: .....	i
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: .....	x
CHAPTER 1:       INTRODUCTION TO THE LAKE VICTORIA ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME: .....	1
1.1       The importance of Lake Victoria: .....	1
1.2       The Nature, Causes and Impacts of Environmental Degradation of Lake Victoria: .....	2
1.2.1     Threat to the Fisheries: .....	2
1.2.2     The Problem of Increased Growths on the Lake: .....	3
1.2.3     Deterioration in Water Quality: .....	3
1.2.4     Threat to Biodiversity: .....	4
1.2.5     Social and Economic Factors: .....	4
1.3       Overview of the Lake Victoria Environment Mangement Programme: .....	5
1.4       Components of LVEMP: .....	7
1.4.1.    Strengthening the National Fisheries Administration and Research: .....	7
1.4.2     Monitoring and Maintenance Control of Water Hyacinth: .....	9
1.4.3.    Water Quality Monitoring Program: .....	10
1.4.4     Pollution Control Program: .....	11
1.4.5     Wetlands Management Program: .....	12
1.5       The LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation: .....	13
1.5.1     Objective of Consultation: .....	13
1.5.2     Expected Consultancy Outputs: .....	13
1.6       Consultation Activities, Methodological Guidelines and Workplan: .....	14
CHAPTER 2:       THE KEY STAKEHOLDERS UNDER THE LVEMP ..	18



2.1	Fisheries Management: .....	18
2.2.	Monitoring and Control of Water Hyacinth: ..	20
2.3.	Water Quality Program Component: .....	21
2.4.	Pollution Control Program Component: .....	22
2.5.	Wetlands Management Component: .....	23
CHAPTER 3:	OVERVIEW OF THE RELEVANT COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES: .....	25
3.1.	Fisheries Management: .....	25
3.1.1	Planned Activities: .....	28
3.2	Water Hyacinth Control Stakeholder Activities: .....	29
3.2.1	Planned Activities: .....	29
3.3	Water Quality Stakeholder Activities: .....	30
3.3.1	Planned Activities: .....	33
3.4	Pollution Control: .....	36
3.4.1	Planned Activities: .....	37
3.5	Activities under the Wetlands Component: ...	38
3.5.1	Planned Activities: .....	38
CHAPTER 4:	POTENTIAL NATURE AND EXTENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION: .....	40
4.1	Key Elements of Community Participation: ...	40
4.1.1	Community Interests: .....	41
4.1.2	Grassroot Capacity: .....	42
4.1.3	Responsibility: .....	42
4.1.4	Accountability: .....	43
4.1.5	Community Organisations: .....	43
4.2	Community Participation Under Specific LVEMP Programs: .....	43
4.2.1	The Fisheries Research Program: .....	43



4.2.2	Fisheries Monitoring: .....	45
4.2.3	Fisheries Extension: .....	47
4.2.4	Fisheries Law Enforcement: .....	49
4.2.5	Water Hyacinth Monitoring and Control: .....	50
4.2.6	Water Quality Program: .....	52
4.2.7	Pollution Control Program: .....	53
4.2.8	Wetlands Management Program: .....	54
CHAPTER 5:	REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION SUPPORT: .....	56
5.1	General Areas of Support: .....	56
5.2	Fisheries Administration and Research: .....	56
5.3	Water Hyacinth Monitoring and Control: .....	60
5.4	Water Quality Program: .....	61
5.5	Pollution Control Program: .....	62
5.6	Wetlands Management Program: .....	63
CHAPTER 6:	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION: .....	65
6.1	Relevant Institutions: .....	65
6.1.1	Specific Recommendations: .....	67
6.2	Program Co-ordination: .....	68
CHAPTER 7:	INFORMATION FLOW AND MONITORING: .....	70
7.1	Flow of Information: .....	70
7.2	Community Consultations: .....	71
7.3	Monitoring and Project Tracking: .....	72
CHAPTER 8:	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION: .....	74
REFERENCES:	.....	77
ANNEX 1:	TERMS OF REFERENCE: .....	80

ANNEX 2:	PROGRAM FOR THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS: .....	82
ANNEX 3:	PRINCIPAL PERSONS MET: .....	84
ANNEX 4:	SELECTED SPEECHES AT CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS:	94
ANNEX 5:	THE POLICY, MANDATE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT: .....	101
ANNEX 6:	AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROGRAMME: MUKONO DISTRICT ACTION PLAN FOR 1995: .....	103
ANNEX 7:	THE MISSION, OBJECTIVES AND STRUCTURE OF THE UGANDA FISHERIES AND FISH CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION: .....	108
ANNEX 7:	LIST OF REPORTS PRODUCED ON THE CONSULTATION: .....	110

2.1	Fisheries Management: .....	18
2.2.	Monitoring and Control of Water Hyacinth: ..	20
2.3.	Water Quality Program Component: .....	21
2.4.	Pollution Control Program Component: .....	22
2.5.	Wetlands Management Component: .....	23
CHAPTER 3:	OVERVIEW OF THE RELEVANT COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES: .....	25
3.1.	Fisheries Management: .....	25
3.1.1	Planned Activities: .....	28
3.2	Water Hyacinth Control Stakeholder Activities: .....	29
3.2.1	Planned Activities: .....	29
3.3	Water Quality Stakeholder Activities: .....	30
3.3.1	Planned Activities: .....	33
3.4	Pollution Control: .....	36
3.4.1	Planned Activities: .....	37
3.5	Activities under the Wetlands Component: ...	38
3.5.1	Planned Activities: .....	38
CHAPTER 4:	POTENTIAL NATURE AND EXTENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION: .....	40
4.1	Key Elements of Community Participation: ...	40
4.1.1	Community Interests: .....	41
4.1.2	Grassroot Capacity: .....	42
4.1.3	Responsibility: .....	42
4.1.4	Accountability: .....	43
4.1.5	Community Organisations: .....	43
4.2	Community Participation Under Specific LVEMP Programs: .....	43
4.2.1	The Fisheries Research Program: .....	43

4.2.2	Fisheries Monitoring: .....	45
4.2.3	Fisheries Extension: .....	47
4.2.4	Fisheries Law Enforcement: .....	49
4.2.5	Water Hyacinth Monitoring and Control: .....	50
4.2.6	Water Quality Program: .....	52
4.2.7	Pollution Control Program: .....	53
4.2.8	Wetlands Management Program: .....	54
CHAPTER 5:	REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION SUPPORT: .....	56
5.1	General Areas of Support: .....	56
5.2	Fisheries Administration and Research: .....	56
5.3	Water Hyacinth Monitoring and Control: .....	60
5.4	Water Quality Program: .....	61
5.5	Pollution Control Program: .....	62
5.6	Wetlands Management Program: .....	63
CHAPTER 6:	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION: .....	65
6.1	Relevant Institutions: .....	65
6.1.1	Specific Recommendations: .....	67
6.2	Program Co-ordination: .....	68
CHAPTER 7:	INFORMATION FLOW AND MONITORING: .....	70
7.1	Flow of Information: .....	70
7.2	Community Consultations: .....	71
7.3	Monitoring and Project Tracking: .....	72
CHAPTER 8:	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION: .....	74
REFERENCES:	.....	77
ANNEX 1:	TERMS OF REFERENCE: .....	80



## PREFACE

The Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme (LVEMP) was intended to include, as part of the preparatory activities, stakeholder consultation and local community participation in decisions concerning the objectives of the development programme, its design, implementation and management. The desirability of feedback from stakeholders and local community, the need to foster their participation in decision making and their continued support thereafter, would form an essential element of the components of the LVEMP. These arrangements needed to be built into the LVEMP preparatory report. For completion of this task, a national consultation was appointed by each of the three countries.

However, as a result of various circumstances, in Uganda the consultancy was not put in place until the later stages of the preparation of LVEMP. It was, therefore, agreed that it would serve more towards securing stakeholder participation in the implementation of LVEMP.

The objective of the consultations, therefore, has been to facilitate the participation of stakeholders in the implementation of LVEMP through identification of processes, methods and techniques for participation. Consultations on the below mentioned were made with relevant Government institutions, community organizations and NGOs. Furthermore, the consultations took cognizance of gender concerns in all the tasks identified.

The expected outputs of the consultations included:

- i. Information on who are the relevant stakeholders for LVEMP in the country.
- ii. A review of past, on-going, and planned activities at community level relevant to the thematic areas;
- iii. Recommendations on the potential extent and the nature of involvement of stakeholders.
- iv. Suitable processes, methods and techniques for involvement of different group; Sequences of stakeholder consultation throughout the programme cycle;
- v. Constraints and possible solutions to facilitate stakeholders involvement;
- vi. Requirements for direct community support.
- vii. Design of a reporting system to monitor participation including project tracking plan;
- viii. Procedures for dissemination of information and feedback mechanisms for stakeholder involvement; and

- ix. Institutions that would facilitate the process of community participation during the implementation phase of the programme and recommendations thereof.

The consultations have involved reviews, meetings and workshops with stakeholders and local community members.

This is the report of the consultations. It has been prepared to document the processes of the consultations and their main outcome in the form of findings and recommendations. It also includes annexes covering the consultation Terms of Reference, Workshop Programs, Principal Persons Met, Selected Speeches at Stakeholder Consultation Workshops, Policy, Mandate and Objectives of the Fisheries Department, the Agricultural Extension Programme: Mukono District Action Plan for 1995, the Mission, Objectives and Structure of the Uganda Fisheries and Fish Conservation Association and list of reports produced on the consultation.

Comments on the report would be appreciated and should be submitted to the Consultant on the address below:

Promoting Partnership on the  
Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme  
UNDP  
P.O. Box 7184  
KAMPALA



- utilisation. Plans of the communities are towards addressing the persistent poverty situation among the fisherfolk.
- ii. Communal removal of water hyacinth has been constrained by insufficient and often inappropriate tools as well as lack of incentives. Communities plan to pursue manual removal further, participate in other aspects of the program and explore the utilisation of the weed for compost manure.
  - iii. Farming activities that are still fraught with inadequate tools and inappropriate soil and water management practices, due to technological, resource and household labour constraints. Community plans are towards sustainable agriculture and improved marketing of crops.
  - iv. Inadequate waste disposal provisions characterise industrial activities and plans to pursue this include technological and investment resource mobilisation.
  - v. Urban authorities are overwhelmed with garbage collection and the problems of storm floods and urban overpopulation. Solutions would be to strengthen urban planning, mobilise resources to provide facilities and involve urban community participation in the provision of services.
5. The nature and extent of participation under LVEMP are recommended. The key elements include taking recognition of community interests and aspirations, to be identified through participatory needs assessment exercises with communities, representation on planning and implementing decision making bodies, a sense of ownership, responsibility and accountability by the communities for the programs.
  6. General requirements for community support were identified in the areas of community institution building and facilitation through training, infrastructural development, credit and market development. Requirements specific to the different programs have to be identified in a participatory way using needs assessment exercises.
  7. Key institutions for community participation include LCs, CBOs, NGOs, Government departments and donor agencies. The program should be mainstreamed, with co-ordination vested in the CAOs of the districts and run by co-ordinating committees. Recommendations are included for effective consultation during the Program implementation.
  8. The report gives recommendations on information flow, monitoring and project tracking, emphasising the need for appropriate indicators and mechanisms and how communities can use the information to adjust plans when necessary.

## CHAPTER 1.

### INTRODUCTION TO THE LAKE VICTORIA ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME:

#### 1.1 The importance of Lake Victoria:

Lake Victoria, with open water surface area of 69,000 km, is shared between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The land catchment area of the Lake is 193,000 km, extending up to Rwanda and Burundi. Through its only outlet of the River Nile with an average outflow of 914m<sup>3</sup>/s, the Lake plays an important role in the hydrology of the Upper Nile basin including Lakes Kyoga and Albert.

Other key important roles of Lake Victoria to its riparian communities and to Uganda in particular can be summarised as follows:

- i. The Lake acts as a moderator of the climate, responsible for much of the rains of the region.
- iii. It is a major resource for both lake fisheries and fish ponds on its tributary rivers and streams. The fisheries of the Ugandan portion of Lake Victoria, estimated at 127,000 tonnes per year, valued at over 60 billion Shillings, does not only provide relatively cheap animal protein to the local communities but also offers employment to over 300,000 people. Its expanding export activities contribute to over 3% of the country's total exports.
- iv. The Lake and its tributary rivers contribute significantly to the development of the catchment area. Over two million people depend on it for water supply for domestic use, for livestock and increasingly for irrigation.
- v. It is important for waste disposal, acting as recipient of domestic and industrial discharges. Most of the major industries in Uganda are located in Kampala and Jinja, both of which are close to the lake where the industrial discharges finally end up.
- vi. The country depends virtually entirely on the hydroelectric power generated at the Owen Falls Dam for its electricity.
- vii. The lake also supports a growing tourism industry, based on attractions offered by some of the rare tropical species as well as the good climate



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

associated with the lake.

**1.2 The Nature, Causes and Impacts of Environmental Degradation of Lake Victoria:**

It is now generally recognised that over the last 30 years, there have been dramatic changes by way of deterioration in the water quality and ecology of the Lake, although data on the extent of these changes are still scanty.

The rapid changes show that the lake, although very large, is highly sensitive to external disturbances. Extrapolation of the present trends show that the changes will even be more dramatic, unless measures are put in place to address them.

Important underlying factors at play include the ever increasing population and settlement growths, social and economic conditions and activities and reduced buffer capacity of the ecosystem in the catchment.

Although the exact causes and effects of the observed changes are still a subject for further investigations, the problems can be outlined as follows:

**1.2.1 Threat to the Fisheries:**

The degradation in the fisheries of Lake Victoria is manifested in:

- i. the declining fish stocks exhibited through falling catch;
- ii. species depletion, resulting in reduced fish varieties in the catch.
- iii. poor quality of fish when it is finally landed.

The effects of this degradation in fisheries include:

- \* reduced protein supply to communities.
- \* reduced fish varieties to consumers.
- \* reduced incomes and employment to stakeholders.
- \* reduced foreign exchange earnings for Uganda.

Some of the main causes of the problems have been outlined to include:

- i. increased number of fisherpeople, many of them new to the lake and with little traditional conservation knowledge of the fisheries.
- ii. more boats, nets, hooks and other gear types and

----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

application of more effective fishing techniques.

- iii. non compliance with fisheries management regulations by fisherpersons.
- iv. fish introductions, including that of the Nile perch, that is believed to have impact on the lake biodiversity.
- v. oxygen depletion, as a result of various causes.
- vi. water hyacinth infestation.
- vii. limited use of extension in fisheries.
- viii electricity generation which interferes with fish habitats and fish migrations.
- ix. increased use of wild firewood in fish smoking, that removes vegetation cover on soil and enhances soil erosion.

1.2.2 The Problem of Increased Growths on the Lake:

The growths include algae, water hyacinth and other weeds. Some of the main causes include:

- \* increased nutrients from the land activities.
- \* natural causes.

The negative effects of these growths consist of:

- i. deterioration in water supply quality.
- ii reduced fish catch, as the weeds interfere with the fish habitats.
- iii. deterioration in fish quality as landings get blocked and boats take longer to land.
- iv. hindrance to transportation on the lake.
- v. threat to health, posed by *bilharzia*, malaria, snake bites, skin rash, typhoid, *dysentery* etc.
- vi. menace to electricity generation.
- vii. blockage to urban water supply intakes.

1.2.3 Deterioration in Water Quality:

The main causes for deterioration in water quality that



---- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* ----

have been identified include:

- i. soil erosion, resulting from:
  - \* grazing large numbers of animals, which removes vegetation cover and loosens soil surface.
  - \* intensive cultivation, which removes cover, loosens soil surface, opens gutters and often utilises agro-chemicals.
  - \* deforestation, which removes soil cover.
  - \* wetland destructive uses, which remove filters.
  - \* road construction, which opens gutters.
- ii. discharge of industrial and municipal wastes.
- iii. urbanisation, leading to increased urban runoffs.

The effects of deterioration in water quality include:

- \* threat to health
- \* high cost of water purification
- \* threat to fish and other aquatic life.

**1.2.4 Threat to Biodiversity:**

Both plant and animal species in the lake basin have come under growing threat of extinction.

The main causes include:

- \* deforestation, which removes habitat.
- \* species introductions, which threaten other species.
- \* wetland depletion, which destroys habitat.

**1.2.5 Social and Economic Factors:**

Some of the key underlying factors in the environmental degradation of the lake include:

- \* population pressure, which outstrips resources.
- \* HIV and Aids, which causes movement and growth of settlements resulting from movement of orphans and widows in search for new life and

----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

opportunities at landings.

- \* poverty and limited income opportunities, causing large movements of youths to landings in search for incomes.

### 1.3 Overview of the Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme:

Lake Victoria is a common resource, shared by the three East African States of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. The development, management and utilization of the resources of the Lake by one riparian state impacts the activities of the other riparian partners. It is through this realisation that the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of Uganda, agreed to initiate and implement a five-year programme to strengthen regional co-ordination in the development, management and utilization of the resources of the lake.

A Tripartite Agreement was signed by the three states on 5th August, 1994, bringing into being the Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme (LVEMP) to address the environmental degradation of Lake Victoria, as earlier outlined.

A regional secretariat has been established at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania with national secretariats in each of the three countries.

Two program components were put in place to address the above environmental issues and Regional Task Forces set up to take charge of preparation of the components.

They include:

- a) Task Force 1 on fisheries management and control of water hyacinth and other invasive weeds, based in Uganda.
- b) Task force 2 on management of water quality and land use including wetlands, based in Kenya.

In each country, Working Groups 1 & 2 were set up for the two program components, which elaborated on the problems and proposed measures to be implemented under the LVEMP to address the problems.

The Working Groups also made recommendations on what would constitute the main components of the programmes, as outlined below.

- i. Working Group 1. Fisheries Management and Control of Water



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

**Hyacinth and Other Invasive Weeds:**

The objectives of this component include:

- a) To establish an operational organizational mechanism for the Lake basin region
- b) To initiate a privatized fisheries related research program, and
- c) To substantially strengthen and harmonize the capacities of the individual Governments to implement regional fisheries policies and programs through extension, legislation, enforcement and monitoring.

Recommendations made which would constitute this component of the Programme include:

- a) Strengthening the National Fisheries Administration for monitoring, extension and law enforcement in the Lake Victoria fisheries.
- b) Implementing a Fisheries Research Program for fisheries management, embracing fish biology, limnology, biodiversity conservation and fish population genetics and socio-economic analysis.
- c) Monitoring the distribution and magnitude of water hyacinth and investigate its impacts.
- d) Undertaking a maintenance control program for the water hyacinth over a five year period, based on manual, mechanical, chemical and biological control methods.

ii. Working Group 2: Management of Water Quality and Land Use, Including Wetlands:

The overall objective of this component of the Programme is to integrate water quality protection and land use practices including wetlands in the sustainable management of Lake Victoria and its basin.

The Program proposals under this component included:

1. Water Quality Monitoring Program to address gaps in the various levels of monitoring, namely water quality and quantity and set up a mechanism by which information about the state of Lake Victoria can be updated to ensure sustainable development of the lake resources.
2. Pollution Control Program to improve the water quality

---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

and environment of Lake Victoria through regulation of waste water discharge into the Lake.

3. Wetlands Management Program to contribute to the improvement of the water quality of Lake Victoria and tributary rivers and streams through appropriate wetland management strategies.

#### 1.4 Components of LVEMP:

Details of the Programme activities were outlined as follows:

##### 1.4.1. Strengthening the National Fisheries Administration and Research:

The national fisheries administration would be strengthened for monitoring, extension and law enforcement in the Lake Victoria fisheries and the necessary research undertaken.

The proposed monitoring activities would include:

- \* a frame survey every three years
- \* recurrent catch assessment
- \* a marketing survey every two years
- \* a socio-economic survey every five years
- \* post harvest surveys every year
- \* quarterly monitoring meetings for the UFD and FIRI
- \* annual regional monitoring conference, for exchange of information and to avoid duplication
- \* standardization and harmonisation of monitoring on the entire lake
- \* training of staff in fisheries bio-statistics and information management
- \* providing logistics for field use and data processing
- \* setting up a data bank & a Wider Area Network (WAN) to link local and regional relevant agencies
- \* developing library resources

----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

- \* producing regular statistical reports
- \* invest in infrastructure for accessibility to major landings and markets

To strengthen extension services to the fishery operators, it is proposed to:

- \* involve, discuss with and educate local communities and authorities on extension
- \* train extension staff
- \* relay new technology from research to communities
- \* organise seminars for research and extension staff
- \* organise joint field trials between research, extension and fisherpeople
- \* produce brochures, pamphlets and papers for distribution to extension staff and local communities

To strengthen law enforcement, it is proposed to:

- \* enact laws to protect breeding and nursery grounds based on science and in consultation with stakeholders
- \* review existing laws and regulations
- \* set deterrent penalties
- \* gazette fish landings, in consultation with the fishing communities
- \* establish field offices
- \* provide logistics required, including land and water transport, office and field equipment and computers
- \* provide operational funds for the patrol units
- \* recruit and train staff
- \* involve fishing committees in enforcement

A fisheries research program would be implemented for fisheries management, embracing fish biology, limnology, biodiversity conservation and fish population genetics and



---- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* ----

socio-economic analysis.

The activities would include to:

- \* estimate magnitude and distribution of fish stocks
- \* study biology and ecology of fish species, particularly identify breeding, nursery and feeding grounds
- \* study fish food
- \* study fish predators
- \* study impact of different fishing gear

**1.4.2 Monitoring and Maintenance Control of Water Hyacinth:**

The distribution and magnitude of water hyacinth would be monitored and its impacts investigated.

To accomplish this, it is proposed to:

- \* train manpower
- \* buy equipment including boats, engines, trucks, chemicals, etc.
- \* develop use of remote sensing
- \* monitor influx from R. Kagera
- \* study impact on fish varieties
- \* study impact on water quality
- \* study impact on water vegetation
- \* study people's activities on the weed
- \* carry out awareness among people
- \* encourage public health activities in infested areas

A maintenance control program for the water hyacinth would be undertaken over a five year period, based on manual, mechanical, chemical and biological control methods.

Under the biological control, the proposed activities would be to:

----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

- \* set-up lakeside beetle rearing sites
- \* produce beetles on mass scale
- \* involve people in distributing beetle
- \* monitor and evaluate beetle activities

Manual control option activities proposed would be to:

- \* mobilise communities to hand remove water hyacinth
- \* buy and distribute hand removal tools
- \* demonstrate hand removal of water hyacinth

Use of harvester activities would include:

- \* identify appropriate harvesters
- \* train personnel
- \* apply harvesters

Under the chemical control option, the proposed action would be to:

- \* identify appropriate chemicals to kill weed
- \* train personnel
- \* test chemicals
- \* do public awareness
- \* apply chemicals
- \* monitor effects of chemicals

Utilisation of water hyacinth is also proposed to be considered as follows:

- \* identify possible uses of water hyacinth
- \* disseminate information on utilisation

1.4.3. Water Quality Monitoring Program:

The proposed water quality monitoring program is aimed at addressing these gaps by setting up a mechanism by which up-to-date information on the state of Lake Victoria, covering water quality, ecology, socio-economic activities



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

and health aspects could be obtained.

This would facilitate the integration of water quality protection and land use practices, including wetlands, into the sustainable management of Lake Victoria and its basin.

Activities would be undertaken to:

- \* set up an integrated and operational water quality monitoring network.
- \* provide baseline and updated information on water quality and the ecosystem.
- \* establish changes, causes and effects of water quality deterioration on Lake Victoria
- \* establish impact of wetland uses on water quality
- \* assess impact of different pollutants on the lake ecosystem and different intended uses
- \* improve management of pollutants
- \* strengthen capacity of national institutions
- \* enhance public awareness
- \* improve partnership among line institutions
- \* improve land use planning
- \* develop a water quality model

1.4.4 Pollution Control Program:

The objective of this programme would be to improve the water quality and environment of Lake Victoria through regulation of wastewater discharge into the Lake.

The major tasks to achieve this include to:

- \* develop a code of practice for the discharge of waste water
- \* promote the permit system for water extraction and waste discharge
- \* identify and describe the major water pollution sources
- \* strengthen the capacity of DWD and NEMA to regulate waste water discharge



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

- \* improve capacity of municipal councils for collection and safe disposal of solid waste
- \* rehabilitate and expand the sewerage system

1.4.5 Wetlands Management Program:

The objective of the proposed wetland management programme would be to contribute to the improvement of the water quality of Lake Victoria and tributary rivers and streams through appropriate wetland management strategies. The programme objectives were to:

- i. encourage multiple usage of the wetlands, in accordance with wise use guidelines
- ii. promote cross-sectoral linkages in the management of wetlands resources
- iii. promote awareness on the values and proper usage of wetlands
- iv. build capacity for wetland management at various levels.

These would be achieved through the following activities:

- \* capacity building at district and local levels for effective wetland management
- \* awareness for local recognition for wetland management
- \* instituting and enacting of a legal framework including bye-laws to regulate activities in wetlands
- \* protection of wetlands of special or critical biological or functional value
- \* development through EIA
- \* increased co-ordination and co-operation between agencies, institutions and stake holders
- \* formulation of appropriate management Guidelines
- \* inventory of distribution and extent of wetland coverage
- \* research programmes for appropriate wetland management

----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

- \* policy implementation
- \* prohibited measures

### 1.5 The LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation:

The Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme was intended to include, as part of the preparatory activities, stakeholder consultation and local community participation in decisions concerning the objectives of the development programme, its design, implementation and management. The desirability of feedback from stakeholders and local community, the need to foster their participation in decision making and their continued support thereafter, would form an essential element of the components of the LVEMP. These arrangements needed to be built into the LVEMP preparatory report. For completion of this task, a national consultation was to be appointed by each of the three countries.

However, as a result of various circumstances, in Uganda the consultancy was not put in place until the later stages of the preparation of LVEMP. It was, therefore, agreed that it would serve more towards securing stakeholder participation in the implementation of LVEMP.

#### 1.5.1 Objective of Consultation:

The objective of the consultancy, therefore, has been to facilitate the participation of stakeholders in the implementation of LVEMP through identification of processes, methods and techniques for participation. Consultations on the below mentioned tasks should be made with relevant Government institutions, community organizations and NGOs. Furthermore, the consultation should take cognizance of gender concerns in all the tasks identified on the Terms of Reference given in ANNEX 1.

#### 1.5.2 Expected Consultancy Outputs:

- i. Information on who are the relevant stakeholders for LVEMP in the country.
- ii. A review of past, on-going, and planned activities at community level relevant to the thematic areas;
- iii. Recommendations on the potential extent and the nature of involvement of stakeholders.
- iv. Suitable processes, methods and techniques for involvement of different group; Sequences of stakeholder consultation throughout the programme cycle;



----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

- v. Constraints and possible solutions to facilitate stakeholders involvement;
- vi. Requirements for direct community support.
- vii. Design of a reporting system to monitor participation including project tracking plan;
- viii. Procedures for dissemination of information and feedback mechanisms for stakeholder involvement; and
- ix. Institutions that would facilitate the process of community participation during the implementation phase of the programme and recommendations thereof.

**1.6 Consultation Activities, Methodological Guidelines and Workplan:**

In order to accomplish the tasks required under the consultancy, the activities listed below and methodological guidelines were drawn up and implemented.

- i. Selected preliminary visits were made with a view to working at relevant centres to search and assemble information on past, on-going and planned lake basin community activities.
- ii. Meetings with Heads of Government Departments, parastatals, International Organisations, Donor Agencies, NGOs and private sector institutions in Kampala, Entebbe and Jinja were undertaken at the various appropriate stages.
- iii. Visits to District Headquarters and Municipalities in the districts bordering Lake Victoria, namely Tororo, Iganga, Jinja, Mukono, Kampala, Mpigi, Kalangala, Masaka, and Rakai were carried out. The purpose of these visits was to prepare for detailed work with stakeholders in the districts.
- iv. Meetings were held with civic leaders, heads of public and private bodies, NGOs, CBOs and special groups and persons at District Headquarters and Municipalities. Opportunities have been taken to review the on-going initiatives of these bodies in the areas of fishery resource management, soil and water management, forest cover, wetland utilisation, urban planning, industrial planning and other activities identified to be of relevance to the lake environment.

A list of the principal persons met is given in ANNEX 3.

Detailed group and individual discussions were undertaken with the leadership and the members of the different



---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

communities and organisations at levels below the district, mainly at the Sub-county and Parish where the grassroots operators are found.

The Government technical staff met at the district level, who offer direct supervision and support to communities involved in the various activities included:

a) Local Administration Authorities.

Local Administration Authorities particularly the LC system that runs through from the District to the grassroots at the LC1 level.

b) The Agricultural Extension System.

Under the unified Agricultural Extension Programme, the District Extension Co-ordinator (DEC), supported by a team of 9 Subject Matter Specialists (SMS), constitute the district extension team for agriculture. The SMS are in the fields of crop production, livestock production, livestock health, fisheries, monitoring and evaluation, women and youth, entomology, soil and water conservation and training.

Lower level staff include the County Extension Co-ordinator (CEC) and field extension workers, each in a cell consisting of a specified number of contact farmer groups.

Another important Government extension service relevant to LVEMP is provided by the Forest Department, in the field of afforestation and agro-forestry.

Other Government support services to communities are provided by the offices of the District Water Development Officer, for water supply; the District Medical Officer for health and family planning; the District Population Officer for population education and the Trade Development Officer for the promotion of industrial development

v. Networks of NGOs:

Several NGOs and related bodies run networks of community based groups (CBOs) engaged in agriculture, livestock development, soil conservation etc. aimed at improving the standard of living of the people in general and in some cases the enhancement of the status of women. They assist in strengthening the formation of the groups and capacity building for effective operation through training, credit and facilitation of extension services by the appropriate

----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

extension agencies.

vi. Community Based Groups:

At the lower levels are the actual community groups directly involved in productive activities which impact on or are affected by degradation in the lake environment. Visits have been made to selected groups to gain appreciation of their endeavours and experiences with the problems of fish stock conservation, soil management with special emphasis on soil erosion, soil fertility and forest cover, high yielding seeds important for high productivity necessary for over exploitation of the soil.

The activities above covered all the nine districts mentioned above. On completion of these individual district consultations, the next step was staging of the workshops.

vii. Three workshops of stakeholders were staged as a participatory method of identifying constraints and possible solutions to facilitate stakeholder involvement and for the purpose of identifying requirements for direct community support in the program.

The first workshop was held at East View Guest House in Iganga for stakeholder representatives from Tororo, Iganga and Jinja Districts. The second will took place at Sophie's Motel, Entebbe in Mpigi district for participants from Mukono, Kampala and Mpigi District and the third was held in Laston Hotel, Masaka for the districts of Masaka, Rakai and Kalangala.

During the district consultations, participants were identified and prepared for the workshops, for their effective participation. Between 20 - 30 participants and officials were involved in each workshop.

Reports of the workshops were produced, detailing not only the proceedings but most importantly the recommendations of the stakeholders that were later synthesised and used as the basis for recommending the modalities for stakeholder partnership under the LVEMP.

viii Data collected during the various stages of consultation were analysed. a summary of findings drawn up and recommendations formulated under the consultancy report preparation activities.

----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

Schedule of Activities:

Specific Activity as numbered above	Months					
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6
i.	■					
ii.	■					
iii.		■				
iv.		■				
v.			■			
vi.			■			
vii.			■			
viii.					■ ■ ■	
ix.					■	



## CHAPTER 2

### THE KEY STAKEHOLDERS UNDER THE LVEMP

In order to prepare for the full participation of the stakeholders and local communities, it was necessary to identify the stakeholders and local communities under the LVEMP. Important aspects relating to the functioning of these communities such as their organisation and decision making were also examined.

This is a brief and general report on the communities with respect to the various thematic areas under the Program. It is recommended that as part of each specific program, more focused socio-economic analysis of the specific communities should be undertaken as part of the planning process of the activities.

#### 2.1 Fisheries Management:

Under the Fisheries Management component of the program, it is proposed to strengthen the monitoring, extension, law enforcement and research in the fisheries.

The relevant stakeholders for these programs include communities within the fishing villages involved in fish production, processing and marketing, fish farmers, suppliers of fishing inputs, industrial fish processors and exporters and the personnel of the Fisheries Department and Fisheries Research Institute involved in institutional support activities to the fisheries.

##### i. Fishing Communities:

Fishing communities are found all along the lake shores, living in small fishing villages as well as with the rest of the lakeside population.

They are motivated by their desires to catch fish for their consumption and to make income to meet their needs.

They operate in small production units of 1-5 people, owned mainly privately by individual operators. The units are highly mobile, searching for better catch.

Level of literacy among them is low, with about 56% of those involved in fishing not having gone beyond the primary school level.

Women participation is low, estimated at 6.6% among fisherpersons and 11.8% among fish traders.

----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

Resources deployed in their activities to exploit and utilise the fisheries resources include labour, fishing craft, gear, firewood and operating capital.

Suppliers of the fishing gear operate on small levels and are to be found within the fishing communities

Low levels of technology characterise the activities of fisherpeople, with many operators still using crude and traditional methods. The use of outboard motor, which had gained significance has steadily declined during the days of economic hardship.

Infrastructure and facilities available are very limited. Electricity, piped water, storage, banking, postal, health, accommodation, sanitary, waste disposal and fish handling facilities are generally poor or nonexistent.

Access to formal credit is limited and capital is acquired through own savings and informal credit.

Organisation in such forms as associations and co-operatives is rare. Reasons often given for this lack of organisation include the high migration of fisherpeople, lack of money to pay membership contributions, poor administration of organisations, lack of willingness of members to work for associations, corruption and embezzlement by officials and a high sense of individualism among them.

However, collaboration and informal arrangements exist under which borrowing of essential inputs, assistance to members in time of need and settling of disputes often exist.

Fishing communities used to be organised by Landing Committees under a head fisherperson, locally known as a *gabunga*. However, this authority has gradually been replaced by the official local government village authority of the Local Councils (LCs), and each landing is under the LC1 of the village.

At very few landings, however, some progress has been achieved towards setting up of fisherperson's groups. Examples include the Kisiima Fishing and Marketing Group operating on the Kisiima Island and the Abengai Fishing Group at Lwanika. The groups are involved, among others, in administering credit to members.

Despite the large number of NGOs found in all corners of Uganda, their response to the problems of the fishing communities have been noticeably limited. CICS is the main NGO that has been doing some work in support of fishing



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

communities in selected areas on Lake Victoria and Kyoga. This is an Italian NGO which has provided support to fishing community groups in capacity building, credit, input supply, training and extension. It has worked with over 19 groups and reached 1,056 fisher families directly and over 6,000 indirectly.

At the national level, fishing communities have been represented by one national association or another at different times. Currently, the Uganda Fisheries and Fish Conservation Association (UFFCA) is making attempts to bring together all the fishing people under one national association. However, the association has not effectively reached the grassroot fisherpersons and is faced with the problems of lack of facilities and funding. A profile of UFFCA is given in ANNEX 7.

ii. Fish Export Processors:

Some 20 industrial processing plants have been licensed on Lake Victoria, Uganda, of which about half are in operation, mainly filleting and freezing Nile perch for the export market and some elite domestic consumers and institutions.

They are privately owned by local and foreign investors, employing foreign and local personnel, the former accounting for about 70% of the technical staff. The plants employ between 40 to 100 people, with the local workforce engaged in both technical and semi-skilled work including filleting, cleaning and packaging.

They have taken full advantage of the enabling policy environment provided by Government under the Investment Code and the liberalisation of foreign exchange operations, interest rates and the import-export trade in the country.

Their operations are, however, often hindered by lack of adequate fish supplies, poor handling of fish at landings, undependable and high cost utilities.

Fish industrial processors operate under a strong association known as the Uganda Fish Processors and Exporters Association. Many of the members are also members of the Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA), a national association that caters for the interest of industrial investors in the country in general.

2.2. Monitoring and Control of Water Hyacinth:

The Water Hyacinth Component of the Program would include monitoring the distribution and magnitude of water hyacinth and investigating its impacts and undertaking a maintenance control



----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

program for the water hyacinth over a five year period, based on manual, mechanical, chemical and biological control methods.

The stakeholders relevant to these programs include the general lakeside households, fishing communities, fish processors and transporters.

The infestation of water hyacinth is perceived to affect the fisheries through reduced level of production, a changed species composition of the catch, poor quality of fish, rising costs of operation resulting in lower incomes to the fishermen and higher prices to fish consumers.

The weed affects both urban and rural water supply to the lake basin communities, due to clogging, colour and quality deterioration, women being the more affected group.

It is reported to impact negatively on the health of lake side communities by providing habitat for agents of malaria and bilharzia and harbouring dangerous snakes. It is said to transmit amoeba, dysentery and typhoid and to cause severe skin rashes when in contact.

In the transport sector, the water hyacinth has resulted in disruptions, delays and rising operating costs for the crafts.

### **2.3. Water Quality Program Component:**

The objective of the Water Quality Program Component is to aid the integration of water quality protection and land use practices, including wetlands, in the sustainable management of Lake Victoria and its basin.

The stakeholders relevant for this program include mainly crop and livestock farming communities.

#### **1. The Farming communities:**

Farming is by far the largest and most extensive activity in the lake basin. Farmers have continued to be frustrated by low yields resulting from loss of soil fertility due to erosion and other factors.

The farming communities consist mainly of small scale farmers producing various crops and rearing animals for consumption and income.

There have been efforts to encourage farmers to come together and operate in groups. The objective of group formation is to facilitate provision of extension and other services to the farmers. Presently much of the organising is done by the LCs under the local government system of the country.

----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

A few examples of working farmer groups include the Babiri Bandu Farmers Association and the Mododo Women's group, both of Tororo District; the Iwuuba Kwezimba Women's Group and the PIED Farmers' Group of Iganga District; the Muno Mukabi Mixed Farmers and the Budondo Women's Association of Jinja District, the Bajo Women's Group and the Nakabayu Women's Group of Mukono District; Tiribogo Farming Group and Akika Mbuga Women's Group of Mpigi District, to mention just a few. However, the vast majority of farmers practically still operate outside any formal farmer organisations.

A number of NGOs, both local and foreign have been involved in facilitating farmer group formation and capacity building through awareness, mobilisation, training, facilitation of provision of extension and credit.

Some of these NGOs include the World Vision operating in Mpigi and Mukono Districts; the On Farm Productivity Enhancement Programme (OFPEP) operating with groups of farmers in Tororo, Iganga and Mukono Districts; the Kigulu Development Group working with farmer groups in Iganga District and Busoga Diocese Multi-sectoral Program working with communities in Jinja, Iganga and Kamuli Districts.

At the national level, the Uganda National Farmers Association (UNFA) is intended to bring together all the farmer groups under one national organisation. Branches are to be opened at District and Sub-county levels. However, in many of the Sub-counties the branches have not yet been opened. The implication is that UNFA has not yet effectively reached the farmer at the grassroot level.

#### 2.4. Pollution Control Program Component:

Under the Pollution Control Program, it is proposed to improve the water quality and environment of Lake Victoria through regulation of waste water discharge into the Lake.

During the consultations, very limited activities at the grassroot level have been identified that discharge quantities of waste water into the lake. It was recognised that much of the discharges into the lake resulted from activities of the municipalities and industries. The important stakeholders for this program component were, therefore, to be found mainly among the municipalities and industries.

##### 1. Industrialists:

The stakeholders here consist of people involved in industry related activities including milling grain, processing cotton, coffee, tea, sugar, fish etc. brewing and providing services including garages.



Operators of small scale activities mostly belong to the Uganda Small Scale Industry Association (USSIA). The bigger firms belong to the Uganda Manufacturers' Association (UMA).

Services provided by UMA to its members include:

- a) Industrial and business information
- b) Consultancy services
- c) Luncheons and cocktails
- d) Trade fair and exhibition services
- e) Training and skill improvement programs
- f) Business delegations

ii. Municipalities:

Although they are semi-autonomous, municipalities are an organ of Government, falling under the Ministry of Local Government. They consist of Kampala City Council, a number of Municipal Councils and Town Boards. Varying populations reside under these urban authorities.

The municipalities also operate under an association known as the Uganda Urban Authority Association (UUAA).

Industrialists have continued to interact with the environment in different ways, depending on the nature of their activities and scale of operation.

2.5. Wetlands Management Component:

The proposed wetlands management program is to contribute to the improvement of the water quality of Lake Victoria and tributary rivers and streams through appropriate wetland management strategies.

The consultation revealed that most people living near the wetlands draw resources from the swamp. The majority are involved in multiple use of the wetland resources, including cultivation, fishing and gathering of firewood, papyrus, clay and medicinal herbs. Wetland resource use correlates positively with poverty, with the poorer people making more intensive and more varied use of the wetlands.

Three main categories of stakeholders are, therefore, identified, namely:

- i. Cultivators.



----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

ii. Gatherers of materials.

iii. Fisherpeople.

Population pressure and landlessness is an important factor in the intensity of exploitation of the wetlands.

Other reasons given for increased wetland utilisation include famine, poverty and ecological changes.

Women involvement in wetland exploitation usually exceeds that of men.

Land in the wetlands is usually utilised through free access by most resource users. A few acquire it as private property by paying rent for the land or by mutual agreement.

Other stakeholders include people involved in construction and waste disposal, including Municipalities.

## CHAPTER 3

### OVERVIEW OF THE RELEVANT COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

One of early activities under the consultation was to examine the activities of the local communities and stakeholders. As will be elaborated later, the participation of the communities in the LVEMP programs will be built into the community life and activities. It was, therefore, necessary as a major component of this consultation to look at what the communities are doing and what they plan to do to gain appreciation of the sense of their interests and how the programs would fit in with these interests and practices.

The report gives an outline of the relevant community activities, interests, practices and behaviour relevant for the different thematic areas under the Program.

#### 3.1. Fisheries Management:

The activities of the stakeholders relevant to the fisheries were examined during the consultations. This report presents those aspects of the fishing activities which are of relevance to the understanding of community participation in the LVEMP.

Lake Victoria is the biggest source of fish production in the country, contributing to about 45% of the national fish catch for Uganda.

Production is carried out by and large by artisanal operators, utilising hand propelled canoes. The main types of gear in use include gillnets of various mesh sizes, hooks, beach seines, cast nets, traps etc. Some of these are prohibited gear.

The main species landed include Nile perch (66% by weight for 1994), Tilapia (20%), *Rastrineobola* (11%) and others including *Clarias*, *Protopterus*, *Mormyrus*, *Bagrus* etc.

Fish exports account for about 30% of catch, and post harvest losses for 25%.

Table 1. gives fish production by weight for the nine districts of Lake Victoria in 1994 as reported by the Fisheries Department, the official source of fish catch statistics.

----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

Table 1.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL FISH PRODUCTION FOR LAKE VICTORIA BY DISTRICTS AND SPECIES FOR 1994 (in Tonnes)

DISTRICT	LATES	TIL	RASTR.	CLAR	PROT.	MORM	BAGRUS	OTHERS	TOTALS
TORORO	65.8	45.3			1.3	0.1		6.4	118.9
IGANGA	20133.5	7334.1	3547.0	48.2	370.3	656.1	18.4	1.7	32109.3
JINJA	70.7	243.4		0.1	0.8				315.0
MUKONO	30365.5	13458.1	10681.7	417.9	50.6	181.8	235.1	6.0	55396.7
KAMPALA	682.3	625.3			10.4	0.6	0.3		1318.9
MPIGI	9701.2	5639.5		22.0	161.7	2.3	5.3	1.2	15533.2
RAKAI	1588.5	125.1	558.7	7.4	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	2282.5
MASAKA	10397.0	1972.9	1536.7	6.0	71.9	6.6	3.2		13994.3
KALANGALA	14198.5	3406.3	1958.8	164.6	190.2	35.1	82.7		20036.2
=====									
TOTAL	68436.7	21199.7	11753.1	381.0	481.7	610.3	117.3	11.4	103043.0
=====									
PRICE PER KG.	371.2	456.0	96.0	563.3	950.6	1102.2	1043.5	622.8	372.3
=====									
% DISTRIBUTION	66.4	20.6	11.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0
=====									

Source: Fisheries Department: Annual Report for 1994.



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

The Fisheries Department is the main Government organ for institutional support to the fisheries. Its mandate is to ensure effective conservation, efficient management, sustainable development and rational exploitation of the resources with due respect for the integrity of the aquatic ecosystem and biodiversity.

The full policy, mandate and objectives of the Fisheries Department is given in ANNEX 6.

The activities in the fisheries are important for their social and economic contribution to the fishing communities, providing food of high protein value at relatively cheap prices, offering employment and income to rural communities and generating foreign earnings for the nation. These activities also have environmental impact which need to be addressed.

Observation of the activities of the fisherpeople show that:

- i. Most fishery operators keep no records of their activities which could be relevant in the exercise of monitoring of the fisheries activities. Limited records are kept by landing leaders on names of fisherpersons, boats and gear. Notable exception of this are the industrial processors who maintain good books of accounts and other records.
- ii. There is reluctance among some community members to provide such information on their outfits and activities, where it exists, to fisheries monitors and researchers for fear that it might be used against them in tax assessment under the on-going revenue collection strengthening drive in the country.
- iii. Many operators break fishery management regulations governing types of fishing gear and methods and boat sizes on a regular basis.
- iv. Other members of the community neither report these law breaking operators to the authorities nor institute any action to restrain their activities.
- v. Their use of firewood for smoking Nile perch is often high, particularly at landings inaccessible to the trucks of the industrial processors, but their response to the call to plant trees is not visible.
- vi. Their response to the little extension services provided by the Fisheries Department staff is poor. Many people do not attend the demonstrations and few make an effort to adapt the techniques promulgated, concerning fish catching, handling, processing and business management.
- vii. Many fish farmers do not look after their fish ponds.

---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

- viii There is no evidence of efforts on behalf of the fishing communities and industrial fish processors to make any contribution, in kind or in cash, towards programs aimed at developing the fisheries resources and their activities.
- ix. Efforts at waste disposal among industrial fish processors need further strengthening, particularly gaseous waste.

3.1.1 Planned Activities:

- i. Fishing communities have expressed interest in pursuing measures aimed at addressing the persistent state of poverty among fisherfolk as an underlying problem crucial in the environmental degradation of the lake. Some of the measures include:
  - a) instituting viable co-operatives and other forms of group organisations
  - b) encouraging community members to increase own capital base, through savings.

A second element in the poverty problem was identified as low and unreliable prices received from fish, mainly associated with deterioration in fish quality after catch and weak bargaining position of fisherfolk vis-a-vis the fish traders. Communities expressed interest in pursuing this through improving the handling and preservation of fish through construction of drying racks, use of chorkor smoking ovens and use of simple but effective storage facilities

Thirdly, the fisherfolk wish to strengthen returns tremendously by keeping equipment replacement costs down through control of theft of nets.

The emphasis of requirements for this was placed on training of fisherpersons in operating their units on business basis and in organising and running community organisations.

This could be organised utilising the expertise within the Government Departments and NGOS, but they would have to be facilitated through funding, which is not available within the communities.

The funding would also be necessary to start off a credit scheme necessary to go with the formation of the community organisations to enable members participate actively.

Provision of infrastructural facilities and social amenities was identified as another major requirement. This could largely be met through budgetary provisions of the District Administration over a planning period. The major requirements are good access roads, schools and health centres.



### 3.2 Water Hyacinth Control Stakeholder Activities:

The various stakeholders have shown concern about the water hyacinth as a result of the negative consequences of its presence in their immediate surroundings.

Several communities of fishing villages on the shores of the lake have been very preoccupied with the problem.

Several attempts have already been made at different landings to remove the plant by hand, under the guidance and co-ordination of landing leaders. The plant is dragged out of the water and heaped on the beach, from where it is supposed to be carried away to dry and, then, burnt.

The communities have received some equipment, mainly from the Fisheries Department and other bodies, to undertake this task.

However, none of these operations could be considered a success due to constant heavy reinfestation, often overwhelming the community efforts.

The equipment provided, consisting of rakes, spades, wheelbarrows, gumboots and gloves also often proved unsuitable for the tasks.

There was lack of motivation for the members of communities to undertake the difficult and hazardous tasks.

Communities have kept up their pressures on Government to do something about the problem.

The Water Hyacinth Management Association (WHYMA) has been founded by an elitist group to act as a pressure group to sensitise the public on the problem. Its various technical committees have been undertaking analyses with a view to recommending a strategy for the management and control of the weed. However, the association is not known to the grassroot communities.

#### 3.2.1 Planned Activities:

- i. The lakeside communities have expressed their ability and desire to continue their efforts in the manual removal of the water hyacinth.

Furthermore, they would be willing to participate in sensitising and mobilising their peers on the need for action against the weed. They would also work with the Local Councils to formulate by-laws necessary to strengthen community action on the weed.

Members also showed readiness to work with researchers through on-field trials to identify feasible utilisation of the weed.

In undertaking these activities, they would require suitable



----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

equipment for hand removals, including fork-hoes, wheel-barrows, rakes, gloves, canoes and out board engines.

Secondly, funding would be necessary to meet the training costs and drugs for the first aid provisions.

- ii. In the case of mechanical control, the local small scale industry has expressed the desire to make small machines for the purpose. There would be need to encourage and support them.

### 3.3 Water Quality Stakeholder Activities:

Farming has by far been the most dominant activity in the Lake Victoria basin. It is important for its social and economic contribution to the welfare of the people, providing the main source of food and incomes to the riparian communities. Agricultural activities also have great impact on the quality of the Lake Victoria water.

There is much that can be written about farming activities in the region but the focus of this consultation has been on those aspects of farming activities and the behaviour of the farming communities in the region which are of greater relevance to the Lake Victoria environment.

The farming is carried out predominantly on small scale peasantry holdings, with a few commercial farms found mainly in Mukono, Mpigi and Masaka Districts. The main crops include maize, coffee, cotton, beans, cassava and matoke.

Table 2. gives indications of the order of magnitude of land under the main crops in the 9 districts on Lake Victoria.

Table 3. gives the numbers of livestock in the Lake victoria Districts. These figures should be seen against the background of areas of the districts.

Table 2: ANNUAL CROP AREA PLANTED FOR 1994 (in hectares)

DISTRICT	MAIZE	SORG	MILLET	S.POTATO	CASSAVA	BEANS	G/NUTS	BANANA	RICE	POTATO	OTHERS	TOTAL
MPIGI	8,073	1,185	201	7,614	11,920	9,770	1,224	60,852	0	400	682	101,921
MASAKA	5,580	3,595	303	14,080	4,167	10,863	3,092	151,720	0	1,392	457	195,249
RAKAI	10,998	3,002	505	15,997	4,047	17,624	2,722	116,299	0	546	335	172,075
MUKONO	4,647	1,391	2,632	15,649	13,305	14,000	1,904	58,667	0	232	423	112,850
KALANGALA	419	53	0	23	297	22,786	178	0	854	19	175	24,804
JINJA	0,288	0	2,485	15,265	3,073	15,161	363	20,495	496	884	716	69,226
IGANGA	39,706	6,540	31,965	26,071	27,962	13,971	8,152	3,046	3,046	899	48,910	210,268
TORORO	30,411	9,748	21,962	12,564	11,681	26,827	8,262	19,263	25,496	1,473	7,721	175,408
KAMPALA	71	0	0	102	133	202	27	91	0	43	46	715
TOTAL	1,652,895	382,710	900,795	1,610,475	1,148,775	1,968,060	388,860	6,456,495	448,380	88,320	59,465	1,062,516

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries.



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

Table 3: LIVESTOCK NUMBERS FOR THE LAKE VICTORIA DISTRICTS: 1993.

DISTRICT	TYPE OF LIVESTOCK					
TOTAL	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS	CHICKEN	
MPIGI	156,645	23,352	36,145	29,283	931,652	4,708,308
MASAKA	244,419	18,110	153,489	93,419	479,938	4,946,875
RAKAI	241,390	8,285	98,544	53,142	446,275	2,542,908
MUKONO	86,023	25,158	205,845	91,635	702,368	3,333,087
KALANGALA	14,869			559	7,676	69,312
JINJA	16,670	1,994	57,555	13,318	194,821	853,074
IGANGA	114,150	2,174	233,469	40,774	1225,249	4,847,448
TORORO	138,290	22,793	109,106	36,709	803,986	3,332,652

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries.

The farmers have continued to be encouraged and assisted to fight soil erosion and the loss of soil fertility by Government through the Agricultural Extension Programme (AEP) and the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) as well as NGOs.

Under the AEP, the season extension objective for the district is to deliver improved technological packages for increased crop and animal production to a target number of farmers during the season through demonstrations, campaigns, farm visits, tours, shows and open days.

ANNEX 6 gives an example of a season extension plan for the AEP in Tororo District. Similar sets of extension activities are carried out in other districts, with the details varying from district to district according to the local needs and conditions.

Measures disseminated to control soil erosion in the farming practices include:

- a) Terraces.
- b) Grass stripes.
- c) Stabilised terrace bands.
- d) Maintaining a good soil cover.
- e) Directing run-off rain water to protected water ways.
- f) Planting wind breaks.
- g) Community based integrated resource management.

Farmers are also sensitised on the causes of loss of soil fertility. Methods of improving soil fertility include:



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

- a) Use of organic fertilizers including:
  - animal manures
  - compost
  - crop residues
- b) Use of inorganic fertilizers.
- c) Use of agro-forestry technologies.
- d) Use of biological nitrogen fixation (BNF) through inoculants.

The response by farmers to the application of many of these techniques has been reported to be generally very limited.

- i. In most cases, there are far too many people scratching their living from little land, as a result of population increases.
- ii. Many farmers do not belong to the contact groups used by the extension machinery for dissemination of ideas and techniques, so they have little exposure to them.
- iii. Despite the many demonstrations carried out by the extension people, many farmers have remained stuck to their traditional ways of farming, applying little of the needed soil conservation and soil fertility improvement techniques. This lack of adaption has often been encouraged by some of the yields the farmers are able to get as a result of the naturally good soils and climate in many parts of the region.
- iv. The additional labour requirement for the implementation of some of these techniques has been a hindrance to their application by many farming households, which are already short of farm labour.
- v. Although farming households depend on firewood for their fuel, most of them do not make any effort to plant them. The continuous search for wood fuel by women has constantly removed the forest cover required for soil fertility.

### 3.3.1 Planned Activities:

Much of the present activities are expected to continue much along the same lines. However, it emerged from the consultations that there is a strong desire among the communities to focus their activities and participation on the following problem areas:



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

- a) little income
- b) changing weather
- c) little knowledge on soil and water conservation
- d) poor farming practices
- e) insufficient land
- f) insufficient labour
- g) unemployment
- h) pests and diseases
- i) deforestation and limited alternative energy sources
- j) road construction
- k) poor health

The activities have been outlined as follows and they would provide indications of the lines of participation from the perspective of the farming grassroot communities on the LVEMP programs.

- i. Farmers expressed primary concern for better income, to be achieved through training in viable integrated general agriculture (IGA) involving piggery, poultry and crop production. CBOs would be primarily responsible for this but NGOs and Government Departments would strengthen capacity for this and donors would be invited to provide funding support.
- ii. The frequently changing weather pattern in the region has become a matter of grave concern among the farming communities. Capability to respond to these changes was considered extremely important and would be achieved through such practices as early planting, planting short term crops, tree planting, planting perennial crops, ability to use weather forecast reports and irrigation.  
  
CBOs would work closely with their members on this. Researchers, NGOs, Government and Donors would all play different complementing roles to make this achievable.
- iii. The need for improved farming knowledge came out clearly in the consultations. Community members have expressed the desire to achieve this through training members in sustainable agricultural practices, soil and water conservation tillage, follow-ups and use of upland rice.

----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

Similarly here, responsibility would fall with strong CBOs, who would be supported by NGOs, Government and Donors.

- iv. Improved land use and management was another important goal to be achieved through training farmers in proper land use management, pasture crop management (livestock), agro-forestry, creating awareness in family planning, hiring land from land lords, improved planned settlement.
- v. On the problem of insufficient labour, it was agreed that it could be handled through acquiring animal draught power for ploughing, planting, weeding and transport and training farmers in the use of animals.

CBOs, NGOs, Government and donors would again support the schemes.

- vi. To address the problem of unemployment among land use communities, the recommendations made included judicious use of land resources, technical skills development, namely carpentry, metal work, brick making etc.

CBOs, particularly youth groups, NGOs and Government would be responsible.

- vii. To obtain better yields, the communities would undertake training in pest and disease identification and control, organic farming involving the possible use of the use of water hyacinth as a manure, use of resistant/toilet varieties and biological control.

CBOs, Government, Research Institutes and NGOs would be responsible.

- viii. It was agreed that the communities would go into vigorous afforestation. The activities would include:

- \* creation of awareness among community members
- \* training of trainers in nursery management
- \* establishing of suitable tree nurseries for suitable trees, commonly known as multi-purpose trees (MPTs)
- \* distribution of seedlings
- \* planting trees
- \* training on alternative sources of energy and use of energy saving stoves
- \* preserving protected forest areas



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

- \* putting in place and enforcement of suitable laws.

Responsibilities for these activities would lie with the relevant NGOS, CBOs and Government local leaders and LVEMP who would provide support to communities in its implementation. Relevant NGOs here include World Vision, CONCERN, FALESA, Environmental Alert, Natural Resource Management Project and others who are already doing some work in this direction in the region.

- ix. Improved health for land use communities would be achieved through the consumption of enough food, use of balanced diet, access to health services, appropriate water and sanitation and the farming of upland rice instead of wetland rice with its associated health hazards.

This would be supported by CBOs and Government.

### 3.4 Pollution Control:

Industrialists have continued to interact with the environment in different ways, depending on the nature of their activities and scale of operation.

In response to the considerable environmental awareness activities under the various programs in the country, the large scale industries began to recognise the need to do something about their waste disposal. However, implementation has remained modest. Most industries were set up before these campaigns began, and would require considerable investment costs to put in place the necessary provisions for appropriate waste disposal mechanisms and investors are often reluctant to incur these costs.

Small scale operators owning garages, maize mills etc. do not seem to have clearly been reached by the campaigns. Many of them believe that their scales of operation are so small that they have little impact on the environment. Consequently, there is little they have put in place to take care of their discharges of fuel, oils grease etc., much of which finds its way into the lake.

Despite several efforts by the main Municipalities of Kampala, Jinja and Entebbe, disposal of solid as well as liquid wastes is still inadequate.

Heaps of garbage often lie for several days before they are removed. Gutters full of rain water floods are common in the towns.

Roads are one of the NRM Government development priorities, because of the impact they can have on the development of an area. Different categories of roads have continued to be



---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

constructed by both local and international contractors. However, there are no indications of any provisions being put in place against soil erosion as part of the on-going road construction processes.

**3.4.1 Planned Activities:**

- i. The communities would wish to address the problem of waste discharge, with emphasis on domestic waste, as this is more relevant to them. These wastes consist of household refuse, human and animal waste. The activities would include sensitization of peers to the proper disposal of household wastes through destruction or recycling; encourage compost manure making; sensitization towards construction of pit latrines and bath places; sensitization towards change of destructive cultural and social beliefs; mobilization of peers to construct water points for animals and integrating their waste into composite making.
- ii. The relevant stakeholder activities to address the problem of municipal wastes, which consist mainly of sewage, car and bicycle washing, cottage garage discharges and municipal refuse include advocating for safe disposal of municipal waste away from the lake shores, sensitizing the municipal authorities to put up manholes for car/bicycle washing and garages.
- iii. The use of agro-chemicals, including insecticides, fertilizers, herbicides and their containers would be controlled through participation in sensitization of communities through extension workers, sensitizing farmers on proper use and handling of agricultural chemicals, safe disposal of chemical containers and advocating for enforcement of already existing laws governing the use of agro-chemicals
- iv. Soil erosion and sedimentation would be controlled through: advocating for and sensitizing peers towards use of improved farming methods, geared towards soil and water conservation, e.g. use of grass strips, agro-forestry, grass bands, mulching and cover crops, water harvesting, sensitization of farmers about the dangers of overgrazing, burning of grass, uncontrolled felling of trees and need to replace trees, sensitization towards enforcement of bye-laws governing soil and water conservation through district LCs.
- v. To address the problem of urban and rural runoff, including local brew wastes, the activities would include sensitization towards safe disposal of wastes, marine vessel pollution, sensitization of lake shore communities to form committees, to enforce inspection and proper maintenance of marine vessels, local communities to



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

formulate regulations prohibiting vessels of dangerous mechanical condition on the waters.

- vi. Community participation in the code of practice through formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, involving the Central and Local Government, riparian communities, and other interest groups.

Some capacities already exist within the stakeholder institutions, which could be strengthened for the job. In particular, there is need for stream-lining the legal arm through strengthening the laws and the enforcement, information dissemination for awareness, incentives for good performance and setting up of training facilities.

### 3.5 Activities under the Wetlands Component:

A number of activities were found to be going on in the wetlands as mentioned below:

- i. Households near the wetlands draw water from the wetlands.
- ii. Cultivators practice slash-and-burn agriculture in the wetlands, growing a variety of crops for both domestic consumption and for cash. These include rice, sugar cane, potatoes, maize and vegetables. In the process, they often drain the wetlands.
- iii. Gatherers collect materials useful for a variety of domestic as well as market purposes including reeds for erecting shelters and stands, papyrus for mats, materials for making baskets and crafts, herbs for medicinal purposes, firewood, clay etc.
- iv. Fisherpeople catch a variety of species including *Tilapia*, *Clarias*, *Protopterus* and *Lates*.
- v. Construction activities often utilise the soil and water from the wetlands to make bricks within the wetlands, often draining them.
- vi. Municipalities often use the wetlands for disposing of their wastes, particularly solid wastes.

#### 3.5.1 Planned Activities:

- i. Communities have expressed interest in pursuing the major objective of wise use of wetlands. Activities include avoiding dumping of rubbish into the wetlands and putting in place and enforcing wetland regulations. Progress on this would include reduced siltation, reduced encroachment and planned use of

*----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----*

wetlands. The activities would be undertaken and facilitated by the CBOs and LCs.

Related to the wise use is the need to take an inventory of the wetlands. This would give the status of wetlands available. Funds and expertise would be required for the exercise and it would be facilitated by NGOs, the Government, LVEMP and by the communities themselves.

- ii. There should be law enforcement, against dumping rubbish and garbage in wetlands.



## CHAPTER 4

### POTENTIAL NATURE AND EXTENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community participation is a recent dimension in development project design. There is, therefore, quite often still considerable problem with the definition of the concept and the methodologies for achieving it. Despite clear intentions to incorporate community participation in development programs, therefore, it is often not fully achieved as a result of this problem.

There has been attempt to provide for community participation in the LVEMP proposal. However, much of this "participation" does not go beyond awareness, "teaching" the communities or workshops to tell the communities results of activities. The community is seen largely as consumer of the output of the program in this proposal. In only some very limited cases is there mention of community interests and activities. This is inadequate and does not constitute effective participation.

Part of the terms of reference of this consultancy has, therefore, been to recommend the potential nature and extent of community participation under the LVEMP. In this respect, elements crucial in ensuring community participation in the Program have been identified.

#### 4.1 Key Elements of Community Participation:

The need for community participation arises because environmental protection quite often involves a trade-off with human welfare. This is due to the fact that conservation programs and projects often tend to pursue narrow environmental objectives and ignore the needs and rights of local people.

It has been clearly recognised under the LVEMP that the environmental degradation of Lake Victoria has caused unfavourable social and economic impacts on the lake basin communities and has often resulted in social tensions and conflicts among these communities. There is also a strong need to recognise that unless adequate provisions are made in their design, the very implementation of environmental protection programs under the LVEMP will also cause undesirable social and economic impacts and induce further social tensions and conflicts within the communities and in the region as a whole.

Undesirable impacts of inappropriate implementation of the various programs under the LVEMP will manifest themselves in various forms. Although the social tensions that derive from each of these particular environmental programs and projects will not necessarily translate into situations of overt violent conflict, they will definitely manifest themselves in a series



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

of social impacts or responses that may undermine the possibility of successfully implementing these programs and projects intended to protect and rehabilitate the environment.

Unless adequate provisions for community participation are made under the LVEMP, therefore, social tensions would be expected, manifesting themselves in a number of ways, including:

- i. Apathy or other forms of non-cooperation in project implementation, for example failure to undertake tree husbandry;
- ii. Sabotage, e.g. setting fire to recently reforested areas or pulling out recently planted trees;
- iii. The growth of illegal activities centred on the exploitation of forest products; or
- iv. Community divisions and conflicts which occur when project benefits are concentrated in few hands.

The essence of integrated and participatory approaches is that there has to be broad acceptance among the LVEMP policy makers and program implementers that environmental protection cannot be achieved on the basis of coercion or by disregarding the livelihood and cultural issues of the communities.

In light of this discussion, five elements have been identified as crucial for the effective participation of local communities and stakeholders:

4.1.1 Community Interests:

This represents the need to take recognition of the goals and objectives of stakeholders and communities in formulating and implementing projects under the programs. Such interests include their livelihood and social security. As an example, programs would, therefore, be relevant if they assist communities to improve their livelihood activities and enhance their output and earnings, thus strengthening their social security. This would constitute the "incentives" that would "motivate" the communities for participation. Accordingly, communities must enjoy concrete benefits from programs and projects which aim to promote sustainable development.

In addressing community interests, however, there is need to guard against the danger of trying to work with the wishes of the communities which may not be possible to realise with the given resources. In this respect, the hopes of the communities would represent what they see as achievable and might be more feasible



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

to base programs on.

Programs which do not address the interests of the people would be considered irrelevant and would have no chance of attracting community participation.

The tool used in identifying community interests is the "needs assessment" which should be undertaken in a participatory manner.

**4.1.2 Grassroot Capacity:**

Various levels of capacity exist at the different community levels. Availability of skill and expertise, resources, facilities etc. affect the extent to which communities can participate in programs.

In the short run, these capacities are likely to be limited, as community activities are based mainly on indigenous knowledge, tools and practices. There is need to take recognition of this indigenous capacity and build on it. Outright rejection of indigenous practices is a sure way of locking community participation out of programs. Rather, the programs should, as an example, encourage "democratizing" extension methodologies to encourage a two-way transfer of knowledge between technical specialists and local resource users.

The problem of limited capacities within communities should be addressed through teaming up with the people and institutions with expertise and resources in a partnership under the program. Government, donor agencies and NGOs are relevant partners in community based programs.

**4.1.3 Responsibility:**

Participation involves identifying a central role for the communities in the program. Responsibility provides a sense of ownership of the program by the communities and is important for its sustainability.

Quite often involvement is mistaken for simply asking community members to take part in the activities of the programs. This turns out to be no more than requiring the community to provide labour for the programs and thus proves to be distasteful.

Role in decision making is crucial, through representation on the various management organs of the programs. Such representations should be at all

---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

levels and should include all the relevant sections of the communities such as the women and youth.

Decentralisation is another way of giving responsibility to communities. Generally, the higher you move on the hierarchy, the less community participation is possible. By decentralising, greater opportunity is created for community participation.

This sense of giving responsibility is known as "empowerment" and all programs with community participation should seek to empower their people for implementation.

4.1.4 Accountability:

Participation also goes hand in hand with accountability. Such accountability should be both to and by the communities. Various role players outside the communities should be able to account for their actions to the communities. Communities should also be made to account for their actions and decisions, as part of the responsibilities they have been given.

4.1.5 Community Organisations:

Programs often require institutional structures for their implementation. In addressing this question, it would be important to give consideration to existing community structures, local institutions and organisations as well as culture in planning program implementation. Parallel structures are not only costly but also run the risk of being "left alone" by the communities who may have nothing to do with them.

The rest of this section now looks at the possible nature and extent of community participation under the different thematic areas of the LVEMP.

4.2 Community Participation Under Specific LVEMP Programs:

4.2.1 The Fisheries Research Program:

The stated goal of the Fisheries Research Program is to ensure a sustainable balanced lake ecosystem that will provide food, clean water, employment and recreation to the communities of the riparian countries and their neighbours. The program aims to provide data and information on the ecology of the lake and its catchment, the biology of its fauna and flora, environmental factors and their impact on the lake ecosystem and socio economic implications arising from utilisation of the lake's resources. The program will after successful implementation assist to provide for a balanced lake ecosystem and an improved



---- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* ----

biodiversity which will promote ecological efficiency of the system.

The LVEMP Program Proposal document states that for effective implementation, the program will be operated with the help and full participation of the extension service, stakeholders, fisherfolk community leaders, scientists and Government agents. It will also ensure community awareness of the fragility of the lake ecosystem and the need to utilise it sustainably.

The Fisheries Research Program consists of four Sub-Programs, namely:

- i. The Stock Assessment
- ii. Biodiversity and Fisheries Biology
- iii. Aquaculture
- iv. Socio-Economics
- v. Information and Databases

The element of motivation for community participation in this program lies in its goal and in the objectives of its sub-programs which seek to enhance the social and economic benefits to the riparian communities.

However, the activities proposed under the program are scientific research, which is highly technical, with limited scope for community participation. The benefits accruing from research are often indirect, manifesting themselves through enhancement of the productive activities and opportunities which would then have to be exploited. Furthermore, research results are often long term, involving significant time lags. Finally, the benefits from research may be public, accruing to everybody wishing to utilise them.

Despite the above limitations, however, there is scope for community participation in fisheries research and proposals covering awareness, sensitisation, workshops etc. have been included in the program. However, these proposals are inadequate and need to be strengthened through action in the following areas:

1. Identification of Areas for Research:

The program seeks to generate information for interventions aimed at generating benefits to the communities and other beneficiaries. It is, therefore, important that the communities take part in identifying the research areas to ensure that the program addresses relevant issues.



---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

To achieve this, the practice of providing for representation of communities and other stakeholder interests in the research formulation exercises should be continued. Furthermore, greater participation should be secured through conducting needs assessment exercises with different community and interest groups in a participatory manner.

ii. Research Management:

Communities and stakeholders should have a role in the management of the program through representation on research committees which take decisions governing the various aspects of implementation, including control of resources and accountability.

Fisherfolk organisations such as the Uganda Fisheries and Conservation Association at the national level and Fishermen Committees and LCIs at the grassroot level need to be involved in research management, to internalise the processes. NGOs working in the field of fisheries, such as the CICS should also be included on this body.

iii. Sharing Local Knowledge:

Having been in the field and deriving their livelihood from the fisheries, local communities have accumulated knowledge and information which would complement scientific investigations. Such information include the species distribution and migration which would be relevant for stock assessment investigations. Fisherpeople have their own understanding of the growth and reproduction of all the important species they catch, which is extremely relevant for the biological, ecological and biodiversity investigations under the program. They also have their wishes and priorities as to which of the threatened species are of greatest values and should be conserved and preserved through aquaculture research. The activities of communities and other stakeholders also form the basis for socio-economics investigations, and finally, the stakeholders would be great beneficiaries of the information and databases to be established under the program. They should, therefore, be encouraged to share their knowledge with scientific personnel of the program.

iv. Providing Local Level Support:

Much of the research activities will often take place within the community areas. They can, therefore play a useful role of providing local level support to research workers and offering field guidance during data collection exercises. Care should be taken to ensure, however, that this role is not abused to turn community members into mere



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

providers of unpaid labour to the program.

In this connection, with a sense of responsibility and ownership for these programs, the communities could also make contributions in kind and in cash towards fisheries research activities at their landings.

v. Implementation of Research Results:

Communities and other stakeholders have a big role in the dissemination of research findings and adoption of the recommendations and technology generated by research, utilising their local organisations to reach their peers.

Provision is necessary for grassroot level interactions between the various interest groups for the purpose of familiarising the communities with the research work and disseminating the findings and recommendations to the end users.

4.2.2 Fisheries Monitoring:

The objective of fisheries monitoring under the LVEMP is to conduct frame surveys in order to establish the number of fishermen, fishing gear and fishing craft in the lake.

In as far as this information would ultimately be used in planning support services to the fisherfolk, there would be interest among the relevant communities to participate in the sub-program.

The LVEMP proposal on strengthening fisheries monitoring, extension and enforcement provides for "community participation" in the form of "sensitising on various fisheries issues", "training on management and leadership", "stressing the need for their participation" and "providing teaching ... aid, bulletin and water borne transport".

Following the discussions presented earlier in this report, these provisions would be inadequate for effective community participation in fisheries monitoring and should be strengthened as follows:

- i. It is necessary to design the surveys so that they provide data relevant to the needs of fisherfolk organisations, fish processors and NGOs as well as other users.

For this purpose, data needs assessment should be conducted through participatory exercises with different groups at different levels covering fisherfolk, fish traders, industrial fish processors, NGOS etc.



---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

- ii. Various forms of records exist with fishing communities which should be given recognition of in design of monitoring exercises. Heads of fishing villages keep records of boat and gear at their landings. Fisherfolk have been increasingly encouraged to strengthen their management skills by keeping records of their production and costs. NGOs working with fishing communities have records on fisheries activities.

Community members and other stakeholders should be encouraged and facilitated to improve on their record keeping and to share the data as part of the continuous monitoring of the fisheries activities.

- iii. The various surveys under the monitoring sub-program would be undertaken through a series of questions put to the fisherfolk and observations made at landings and markets. The communities have a role in organising and setting the stage for these activities at their bases. Appropriate community organs should be assigned the role for the monitoring site preparation, including mobilisation of fisherfolk and fish traders. To accomplish this, fishing committees, fishermen associations and groups and fish trader associations and industrial processors have to be incorporated into the management teams for the surveys.

- iv. Quite often, findings of surveys conducted at landings and markets never get back to the places and people where they are conducted. It is important to ensure that the information is communicated back to the landings and fisherfolk groups and they are able to make use of the data in their own planning and management of their activities.

Stakeholder organisations should play a role in this. The groups and NGOs should, therefore, be party to the design of the surveys and the dissemination of the findings.

#### 4.2.3 Fisheries Extension:

There is need for community participation in extension in order to internalise the activities of the sub-program. Extension is also the area where the scope for community participation can be great. Furthermore, without effective community participation, adoption of extension technology stands little chance of being great. Below is an outline of the potential areas for community participation.

- i. Extension should be designed to impart technology



---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

which is relevant and addresses the needs of the stakeholders for the program to capture the interest of the communities. To achieve this, participatory needs assessment with respect to technological needs should be undertaken with the various interest groups to establish the types of technology required by the beneficiaries.

- ii. There is need to mobilise and prepare beneficiaries for extension activities. Community organisations can play a great role in preparing their members for extension activities. Local Councils and fishermen associations should play this role.

This is also an area for NGO contribution in such aspects as capacity building within community organisations.

- iii. Extension services should be internalised by involving the Local Councils and fishermen groups in the different aspects of management, including drawing up of programs, utilisation of resources and facilities.
- iv. Motivation will come as a result of visible results of application of extension practices. Activities should, therefore, be targeted at producing results that can be emulated by the stakeholders, in the form of increased output or earnings, cost minimisation, product improvement etc.

In this respect, it is recommended that demonstrations be staged "on site", in this case with fishing units of group members where other members can see the difference in performance associated with application of the methods.

- v. It is recommended to "democratise" extension, allowing for a two way flow of ideas. This is because having been in the trade for generations, fisherpeople have their own approaches to the technological aspects of fishing, fish processing and preservation. It is important to give recognition to these practices and to build upon the strong elements of these technologies.
- vi. Communities should be given the responsibility for encouraging adoption of technology by their members. They should also play a key role in monitoring and evaluating extension activities and their impact and providing a feedback to the program.



#### 4.2.4 Fisheries Law Enforcement:

Fisheries management is one area where the participation of stakeholders is crucial. Law enforcement activities aimed at protecting fisheries beneficiaries from the negative impacts of resource degradation can in themselves lead to negative social and economic impacts on the communities, if implemented without the participation of the communities. The much emphasised awareness and sensitisation should only be the beginning of measures put in place to build fisheries management into community life. Some of the other crucial areas are as follows:

- i. A growing sense of ownership of the fisheries resources should be developed in the communities, acting through their organisations and leadership. Regulations and by-laws may be needed to facilitate this development. This would enable communities to control access and practices within the fisheries.

Extensive consultations would be necessary during the process of developing this situation.

As access to the fisheries begins to get controlled, the question of alternative income sources will become pertinent and conflicts and tensions will build up. Alternative employment must, therefore, be part of the fisheries management program design.

- ii. Law enforcement should only be one aspect of fisheries management and since it represents the negative aspect of management, should be least emphasized and other positive approaches in co-management should be given greater emphasis.
- iii. Communities have managed their resources over generations and in the process have established norms, practices and perceptions. These should be taken into consideration and in as far as is possible blended with modern co-management principles and practices.
- iv. Law enforcement should in as far as is possible be decentralised. Community leadership and organisations have to be made central in the bodies set up to plan and implement law enforcement in the fisheries. Community leaders should direct field law enforcement operations. Much of the responsibility and accountability for the actions should go to the communities.
- v. Strategies should be planned to produce results that can be used as a motivating factor in communities to apply management practices.



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

- vi. Communities should play a role in monitoring and evaluating the activities.

**Constraints:**

The main identified constraints to the effective participation of the fishing communities as outlined above include:

- a) Lack of functional community institutions with technical and resource capacities that could take responsibility for the programs in their areas.
- b) Lack of appreciation for the need and benefits associated with fisheries monitoring, improved techniques, resource management and research information.
- c) Limited resources among several fisherpersons to acquire fishing tools and mobility to exploit distant fishing grounds.
- d) Lack of infrastructural facilities, particularly access roads, necessary for marketing of catch
- e) Lack of appropriate tree seeds and know-how for firewood cultivation for fish processing.
- f) Limited external support from Government, NGOs and donors through programs that would facilitate change.

**4.2.5 Water Hyacinth Monitoring and Control:**

During the consultations, great scope was identified for participation in water hyacinth monitoring and control.

- i. Through a series of discussions and dialogue, communities should be prepared to play important roles in the water hyacinth activities.

The communities would be willing to participate in sensitising and mobilising their peers on the need for action against the weed. They would also work with the Local Councils to formulate by-laws necessary to strengthen community action on the weed.

They would also serve on committees planning and implementing control programs.

- ii. The fisherfolk are in constant encounter with the weed during the course of their activities on the lake and have a good sense of the magnitudes and movement of



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

mats of the weed. Their understanding of the wind pattern on the lake puts them in a strong position to predict the movement of the weed.

They would, therefore, use this knowledge to make strong contribution to the monitoring activities on the weed provided for under the sub-program.

- iii. Communities expressed their ability and desire to continue their efforts in the manual removal of the water hyacinth. However, in discussing this, the question of incentive has always come up and government has been called upon to provide this incentive.

To understand this demand, it is important to understand that labour in fishing operations is usually offered under certain clearly defined paid contract terms and these terms do not include removal of water hyacinth. Although society expects fishing labourers to pick up water hyacinth during the course of their activities, this is clearly outside their terms of reference and boat owners do not offer them additional payment for this work.

A careful understanding of different roles at fishing landings will be important for the success of any "voluntary" manual removal of the weed.

- iv. Communities can contribute towards the storage and cost of equipment, fuel and support of technical personnel.
- v. Fisherpersons should be prepared for the task of distributing weevils and spraying chemicals for the control of the weed under appropriate supervision.
- vi. Members also showed readiness to work with researchers through on-field trials to identify feasible utilisation of the weed as compost, biogas, animal feed etc.

**Constraints:**

Some of the identified constraints to the realisation of effective community participation in the water hyacinth program activities include:

- a) Lack of strong community institutions for organisation and mobilisation for the programs.
- b) Inappropriate tools for hand removal of the weed.



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

- c) Lack of resources within the communities with which to address the problem.
- d) Community perception that this is a problem for the Government and their role is only to assist her and not vice versa.
- e) Lack of clear guidelines from the authorities above on how the problem would best be addressed.

4.2.6 Water Quality Program:

The objective of the Water Quality Program will be to aid the integration of water quality protection and land use practices, including wetlands, in the sustainable management of Lake Victoria and its basin.

In addition to awareness campaigns, the following areas of participation have been identified:

- i. Participation of farming communities should begin with their representation on all bodies and at all fora where decisions relating to land use are taken.
- ii. Farming communities can participate in improved farming practices with adequate provision for soil conservation, soil fertility and soil cover considerations.

To mobilise members for this role, community leadership, farming groups, women and youth organisations could be given responsibility. NGOs would facilitate the groups through capacity building and credit. The Government would provide extension services. The services would cover soil and water management, seed development, tree planting, marketing and business management.

Needs assessment should be carried out as a first exercise to determine the extension and support requirements of the communities.

- iii. Democratisation of extension will provide for a two way flow of ideas between the technocrats and the communities, building on whatever positive aspects of local knowledge and practices that have been developed over several generations of interaction with the soil.
- iv. New developments in extension such as "sustainable" agriculture which utilise resources within the reach of communities should be given emphasis in the program.

---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

- v. The use of community members in training farmers, known as "training of trainers" should be encouraged so that they can train their peers and pass on the technologies more effectively than when it is done by outsiders.
- vi. The problem of market for produce should be addressed as an integral part of the sustainable land use program, to assist farmers to derive increased returns from their farming activities and avoid the need to scratch large areas of land for survival.
- vii. Use of community based programs to check on growth of population in both rural and urban situations needs to be promoted to match the existing resources and facilities.

**Constraints:**

The main constraints hindering the stakeholders in playing their role would include:

- a) Lack of adequate sensitisation of the farming communities on the dangers associated with soil degradation practices.
- b) Lack of effective grassroot farmer organisations which can bring together most members of the farming communities for effective mobilisation for dissemination of extension ideas.
- c) Lack of resources to meet the additional labour and implements for the proper soil conservation farming practices.
- d) Appropriate chemicals need to be identified for use in crop and animal farming
- e) Unavailability of appropriate tree species seeds for community afforestation and agro-forestry programs.
- f) Uncontrolled population growth due to lack of effective programmes and family planning services to the communities.

**4.2.7 Pollution Control Program:**

Under the Pollution Control Program, it is proposed to improve the water quality and environment of Lake Victoria through regulation of waste water discharge into the Lake.

- i. There is need for the stakeholders to be represented



---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

†

on the bodies formulating legislation for waste water discharges.

- ii. The associations of stakeholders, namely UMA, UNFA and UUAA, should be given responsibility to sensitise their members and facilitate compliance.
- iii. They should be effectively represented on the committees implementing the program at various levels and places.
- iv. Industrialists can participate in treating their wastes before discharging into the environment.
- v. Municipalities can put in place arrangements to strengthen disposal of solid and liquid wastes as well as to control run-offs.
- vi. Commercial farmers can apply farming chemicals appropriately.
- vii. Stakeholders can be involved in monitoring and evaluating the progress of the program.
- viii. Associations of stakeholders can facilitate the participation of their members through technical advice, credit etc. where such factors prove to be constraints.

Constraints:

- a) Additional resources would be required for industries and municipalities to install appropriate waste treatment and disposal facilities.
- b) Technical know-how needs to be developed in the field of waste treatment and disposal.
- c) Awareness and suitable techniques needed among both local and international contractors involved in road construction activities in the country.

4.2.8 Wetlands Management Program:

The proposed wetlands management program is to contribute to the improvement of the water quality of Lake Victoria and tributary rivers and streams through appropriate wetland management strategies.

Stakeholders could participate in the program through:

- i. Encouraging awareness among their community members.

----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

- ii. Participation in the formulation of wetland management programs.
- iii. Compliance and helping to enforce management regulations.
- iv. Developing alternative sources of resources and income.
- v. Monitoring and evaluation of the program.

**Constraints:**

Some of the main constraints to effective participation of communities as outlined above include:

- a) Lack of local stakeholder institutions for awareness and mobilisation.
- b) Lack of ownership policy on wetland land.
- c) Population pressure and landlessness.
- d) High prevalence of poverty.
- e) Limited alternative resources and sources of livelihood for the poorer members of the community.



## CHAPTER 5

### REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION SUPPORT

The consultation examined the possible areas and extent of community participation under the various thematic areas of LVEMP as outlined in Chapter 5. However, it became very clear that for this potential participation to be achieved, communities would have to be prepared and facilitated through support programs and activities. This support would cover various aspects and would have to come from various sources external to the communities.

This chapter identifies the areas of support for the success of community participation on the LVEMP and attempt to indicate the possible sources of support.

In the course of the consultation, some areas emerged as general, applying commonly to most thematic areas of the program. This report mentions the common areas and proceeds to analyse the situation in relation to specific thematic areas.

#### 5.1 General Areas of Support:

A number of common areas have been identified for support to the communities under LVEMP. They include:

- i. Community awareness through sensitisation programs.
- ii. Capacity building through training.
- iii. Resource support through funding of facilities and credit schemes.
- iv. Infrastructural development.
- vi. Market development.
- vi. Provision of social services and amenities.

The rest of this chapter looks at the requirements for the specific thematic areas under the program.

#### 5.2 Fisheries Administration and Research:

During the course of this consultation, a number of areas have been identified as relevant for support to the fisheries communities and stakeholders.

##### i. Training:

It has been noted that there is limited managerial and organisational skills within the fishing communities to



---- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* ----

operate own units and run community organisations. There is a lack of consciousness for costs and profitability among fishing communities that hinders their ability to run their units on a business basis. Such basic business practices as keeping of records of operations are often not undertaken.

Furthermore, the very limited number of functional community organisations found among the fisherfolk is attributed, among other things, to the lack of capacity to organise and operate fishermen's organisations. This has given rise to a situation of lack of capability in the organisations to take responsibility for the programs in their areas.

Closely related to this is the limited modern skill in resource management, quality control and environmental protection.

There is need, therefore, for training support to the fishermen institutions in these areas.

This training would also address the problem of lack of appreciation for the need and benefits associated with fisheries monitoring, improved techniques and research information.

This could be organised utilising the expertise within the Government Departments and NGOS.

In exceptional cases, expertise would need to be brought into the communities from outside.

However, both Government and NGOs are faced with the problem of funding. It would be necessary for donor agencies to facilitate this training through funding.

ii. Supply of Capital:

It became clear during the consultation that the low capital base and the low earnings of fishing communities gave rise to a persistent state of poverty among fisherfolk which was a crucial factor in environmental degradation of the lake.

The result of this is the limited resources among several fisherpersons to acquire tools for appropriate fishing practices, for greater mobility to exploit distant fishing grounds and for generally enhancing their incomes.

The problem is exacerbated by the high cost of fishing equipment on the market, the numerous types of taxation levied on fisherfolk and the need to replace gear



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

frequently as a result of rampant theft of nets.

Communities have expressed a strong wish to see programs to address these problems and there is need to support them in this through the following ways:

- a) Strong fishermen organisations should be developed within communities and encouraged to increase own capital base through savings and to control of theft of nets. NGOs should play this role.
- b) The strengthened fishermen groups should be facilitated to operate credit schemes through capitalisation by donor agencies.
- c) Government should support development of fishing enterprises through appropriate tax revisions.

iii. Market Power of Fishermen:

Another element in the poverty problem was identified as low and unreliable prices received from fish, mainly associated with deterioration in fish quality after catch and low bargaining power of fishermen vis-a-vis fish traders.

The communities agreed during the consultation on pursuing this first through improving the handling and preservation of fish through construction and use of drying racks, choikor smoking ovens and simple but effective storage facilities.

Government and NGOs would provide the expertise and donors should provide resource support through the NGOs to provide the facilities which should belong to the communities individually or by group, depending on what is appropriate.

Secondly, the bargaining power of fishermen in pricing of fish needs to be strengthened by improving fishermen groups' ability to provide marketing support to their members and by improving the fish marketing system in general. Viable fishermen's co-operatives and other forms of group organisations are necessary for this.

iv. Social Services and Amenities:

Government, NGOs and donor agencies should work in a co-ordinated manner to provide support to the communities in the area of social services and facilities. Relevant programs would cover health, education, water and sanitation and the Aids scourge.

These services are required not only to improve the quality



---- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* ----

of life of fishing communities but also to strengthen their capacities to protect the environment and to minimise migration of fishers.

v. Afforestation Activities:

Quite often afforestation activities are not emphasised in fisheries programs, despite the fact that over the last decade of the Nile perch boom on Lake Victoria, Fisherfolk have been among the largest users of tree resources for smoking of the fish.

While the question of alternative sources of energy is being considered, fuel wood is likely to remain the main source of energy. It is, therefore, necessary to put in place programs for fisherfolk to plant trees for their fish smoking activities.

Fisherfolk have cited lack of appropriate tree seeds for firewood cultivation and lack of tree husbandry knowledge as some of their constraints in this endeavour.

There is need for Government, NGOs and donors to provide support in provision of seedlings and training for the tree planting programs of the fishing communities.

vi. Infrastructural Development:

Provision of infrastructural facilities and social amenities was identified as another major requirement. They include access roads necessary for marketing of catch, water, electricity, law and order.

These could be met through budgetary provisions of the District Administration over a planning period. However, given the narrow resource base of many of the districts, The Central Government has a role to play in this and NGOs and donors working in the relevant fields, particularly water supply, should provide support.

Physical improvements at landing sites also need to be undertaken and the sites on Lake Victoria should be gazetted.

vii. Linkages:

Fisher communities have expressed concern about being sidelined in most national issues and kept out of touch with other communities with which they could share areas of common interest.

A strong need was, therefore, expressed for co-operation



----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

with other stakeholders with a view to sharing information on the environmental problems and how they were being addressed elsewhere.

Government would have to organise this inter stakeholder group interaction and co-ordination with a view to bring fisherfolk into the mainstream national environmental activities.

### **5.3 Water Hyacinth Monitoring and Control:**

The following areas of support to communities with respect to the water hyacinth program have been identified:

- i. Lack of viable community organisations for mobilisation and participation in the programs was one of the identified constraints. There would be need for support in building these organisations through NGO efforts.
- ii. Lack of resources within the communities with which to address the water hyacinth problem requires funding support for the community activities on the program.
- iii. There is need for technological support, in terms of equipment, to address the problem of inappropriate tools that is seriously hampering manual removal of the weed.
- iv. Lack of incentive was invariably reported as hindering effective participation in community manual removal of water hyacinth. One area of support would, therefore, be in the provision of a fund, by Government and donor agencies, from which suitable modes of incentive could be drawn. Appropriate NGOs could be charged with the management of the funds, working with the CBOs.
- v. For mechanical control, local technicians should be encouraged to make small machines which can remove the water hyacinth. Locally made machines were considered much cheaper than imported ones which may even fail to do the job, and would be within the reach of communities.

Local entrepreneurs and artisans within the local small scale industrial sector and NGOs should be offered financial support and training to handle this responsibility.

- vi. Training support would be required, to be provided by NGOs and Government, with funding from both Government and donors.

Areas for training include such skills as community management, manual removal of weed, handling of weevils, spraying of chemical and mechanical operations.



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

- vii. Several diseases and wild animals associated with the weed constitute a threat to community participation.

Provision of health care facilities and services would be required for the success of the program.

This would also include the training costs and drugs for provision of first aid.

#### 5.4 Water Quality Program:

The following were identified as the main constraints hindering the land use communities in playing their role and for which support would be required:

- i. Lack of adequate sensitisation of the farming communities on the dangers associated with soil degradation practices.

Government and NGOs would provide this support.

There should be creation of awareness and training in the catchment community areas.

- ii. Lack of effective grassroot farmer organisations which can bring together most members of the farming communities for effective mobilisation for participation and for dissemination of extension ideas.

Existing NGOs should be involved in formation of groups and clubs, not only to deal with the direct causes of water and land degradation but also to deal with family life education in order to reduce the social problems including HIV/AIDS, poor family planning management, irresponsible parenthood, which indirectly lead to degradation of the land.

- iii. Concern was expressed for better income to farmers, to be achieved through training in viable integrated general agriculture (IGA) involving piggyery, poultry and crop production.

Other elements of training needs have also been expressed in sustainable agricultural practices, soil and water conservation tillage, follow-ups, use of upland rice, pest and disease identification and control, organic farming, use of resistant/toilet varieties and biological control.

NGOs and Government Departments would strengthen capacity of CBOs for this and donors would be invited to provide funding support.

Requirements would include resource persons, training materials, revolving funds for credit and transport.



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

- iv. The need to build capability to respond to the frequently changing weather pattern was considered extremely important by the farming communities. This would be achieved through such practices as early planting, planting short term crops, tree planting, planting perennial crops, ability to use weather forecast reports and irrigation.

CBOs would work closely with their members on this. However, researchers, NGOs, Government and donors would all play different complementing support roles to make this achievable.

Requirements would include availability of planting materials, namely seeds and seedlings, transport, funds and relevant research programs in place.

- v. Support is also needed in identifying appropriate chemicals for use in crop and animal farming.
- vi. The desire for communities to go into vigorous afforestation is also expressed. The activities would include:

- \* awareness
- \* training in nursery management
- \* training on alternative sources of energy
- \* use of energy giving stoves
- \* preserving protected forest areas



The responsibilities would be with CBOs, but support would be required from Government, NGOs and donors.

The requirements would include resource persons, training materials - stove, trees seed and transport.

- vii. Improved health for land use communities is another requirement which would be achieved through access to health services and appropriate water and sanitation facilities. This would be supported by NGOs and Government.

#### 5.5 Pollution Control Program:

The different categories of stakeholders in the pollution control program have also indicated areas of participation and their needs for support. They are as follows:

- i. Additional resources would be required for industries and municipalities to install appropriate waste treatment and



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

disposal facilities.

This would constitute an area of support to the industries and municipalities.

- ii. There is need for technical support to develop technical know-how in the field of waste treatment and disposal.
- iii. Awareness and suitable techniques are needed among both local and international contractors involved in road construction activities in the country.

This could be provided by Government and NGOs, working through the stakeholder associations.

- iv. Training is required for households in the processes of recycling wastes such making of compost manure.

This training support could be offered by Government and NGOs.

- v. Training is also required in the use and control of agro-chemicals, including insecticides, fertilizers, herbicides and their containers

Training is also required for soil erosion and sedimentation control, provided through the extension services by Government, NGOs and donors.

- vi. Urban authorities would require support in equipment and funding to address the problem of urban run-offs and garbage collection.
- vii. The high growth rates of urban populations is a problem where there would be need for support to put in place social programs to control it and to provide the necessary facilities and services.

Government, NGOs and donors would all play different roles in this.

#### 5.6 Wetlands Management Program:

Some of the main areas of support to local communities for effective participation in the wetlands management program would include:

- i. Building capacity within local community institutions for awareness, mobilisation and participation.

This would be supported by NGO efforts.

- ii. The Government should address the problem of lack of



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

ownership policy on wetland land, for better community control over the wetlands and their management

- iii. Social programs should be put in place and supported by Government, NGOs and international agencies to address the problem of population pressure and landlessness, which leads to increased encroachment on wetlands.
- iv. Similarly, high prevalence of poverty has led to increased utilisation of wetlands. Communities need support to address the rampant poverty in their midst.

Related to this is the problem of limited alternative resources and sources of livelihood for the poorer members of the community.

Government, NGOs and the international community all have a role to play to provide this support.

## CHAPTER 6

### INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Part of the terms of the consultation has been to look into the institutional framework for the implementation of LVEMP at the grassroot level.

#### 6.1 Relevant Institutions:

Several institutions have been met in the districts, which have generally expressed willingness not only to associate themselves with the LVEMP but also to take responsibility for it in their localities.

The objective was to identify those institutions through which the stakeholders would effectively be reached. The role of the relevant institutions would include:

- i. identifying community interests and needs
- ii. mobilisation of communities and stakeholders
- iii. representation of local communities
- iv. support and mobilisation of resources for community activities
- v. channelling of information to and from the communities
- vi. providing fora for discussion and consultation at the grassroot and other levels.
- vii. co-ordinating stakeholder activities at the different levels.

Some of the main institutions identified included:

#### i. The District Local Council (DLC).

This is the highest organ of the district, responsible for the administration and development of the district. It is composed of the political heads and representatives of the people and Heads of Government Departments also sit on it.

It operates down to the grassroots through the various levels of the LC system and would be ideal for mobilisation.

However, at the moment non government interest groups are not represented on this body. Even if they were invited to sit, they would not be able to speak freely and at equal



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

level with the leaders.

Concern has also been raised about the DLC being so preoccupied with political and other development issues that LVEMP is likely to be marginalised when placed directly under the responsibility of this organ.

ii. The Environment Committee:

This committee is provided for under the Decentralisation Statute. However, it is the general feeling that there are far too many committees provided for and if all of them were to be formed, the same people would find themselves constituting all these different committees and too much time would be lost in committee deliberations.

Consequently, many districts have not formed some of these committees, but their roles have been played by other related committees. The environment committee is one of them and its activities are carried out by the production committee.

iii. Production Committee:

This is the committee responsible for productive activities in the district. It is composed of the heads of department under the Agricultural Extension Program (AEP), the Forest Department and other relevant Government Departments and district leaders.

Its main advantage is that it deals directly in many of the activities relevant for LVEMP. However, it does not encompass all the relevant activities, particularly relating to urban runoffs and waste discharges. Furthermore, Non governmental interests are not represented on it.

iv. The NGOs:

The several NGOs operate in the districts in the different fields under the thematic areas of LVEMP. However, generally they do not share a common forum at which they can discuss and co-ordinate plans among themselves and with Government. The need for this forum has been expressed everywhere and efforts are only beginning to be put in place in some districts. This forum would also be appropriate for the diverse groups of LVEMP stakeholders to exchange ideas.

However, even if the fora get finally set up, they would not have sufficient authority to supervise and co-ordinate the implementation of the Program.



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

v. Associations and Clubs:

Mention has been made of various associations and clubs in this report. The role of such associations as the UMA, USSIA, WHIYMA and UFFCA, to mention only a few in the successful participation of their membership on the LVEMP is quite clear. These associations, therefore, would form part of the institutions relevant for the Program in the districts.

During the consultations, it was agreed that the LVEMP programs should be built into the productive and social activities of the districts. It was, therefore, recommended that the institutional arrangement adopted should be part of the main administration and production machinery in the districts. The appropriate institutional framework that would facilitate the involvement of stakeholders at the district level and below was discussed.

It was noted that the existing LVEMP structure stopped at the National level, with its task forces and working groups and there was no clear proposal for the district and grassroot level Program structure.

It was agreed that a number of different types of institutions would be involved as indicated under the responsibilities for the various community activities mentioned earlier in the report. These include CBOs, Government Departments, the LCs, NGOs, Churches, International Agencies and Donors.

It was further agreed that in as far as this is possible, existing structures should be used in implementing the Program in the districts and the practice of creating new and parallel structures should be avoided.

6.1.1 Specific Recommendations:

In addition to the general ideas on appropriate institutional framework for the implementation of the LVEMP at the district level and below, there were also some recommendations in specific areas under the thematic areas as outlined below:

- i. Landing sites on Lake Victoria should be gazetted as operating units under the program.
- ii. District Water Hyacinth Control Committees should be formed and chaired by community leaders, e.g the Resident District Commissioners or District Local Council Chairmen.

Stakeholders felt that they were not effectively represented under the present arrangement and they were not informed of what went on.

- iii. There must be established stakeholders forum right from



**---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----**

grassroot i.e Parish communities, as a base unit up to the national level.

- iv. The institutional arrangements must allow for communities to participate right from formulation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Program projects in the district.
- vii. The laws touching on environment must be updated and their enforcement strengthened, with community input.

**6.2 Program Co-ordination:**

The need for all these institutions to be carefully co-ordinated was strongly expressed. Presently, no such clear co-ordinating responsibility has been taken up by any office, although the co-ordinating role of the office of the Chief Administrative Officer was recognised. It was, therefore, recommended that a LVEMP Management Committee be set up to work with the Chief Administrative Officer in the district.

This committee would consist of members drawn from the entire cross section of the relevant institutions, representing the different interests under LVEMP, and would work with the Chief Administrative Officer as the District LVEMP co-ordinator to facilitate the full involvement of stakeholders in the Program. Similar arrangements would be set up at the Division and Parish levels.

It was agreed that composition of the committees would include the following institutions:

- Government
- NGOs
- Religious institutions
- Schools
- Mass media
- Associations and clubs
- Communities under the LC leadership.

This in effect means that the LVEMP structure be extended from the National Committee to the District, sub-County and Parish Committees, with modifications in the composition as indicated above.

Both logistical and financial support should be given at all levels of the institutional frame work, putting emphasis and

----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

funding on the sub-county committee as a significant level for implementation.

The sub-county committee would be assigned with mobilization, awareness and enforcement.



## CHAPTER 7

### INFORMATION FLOW AND MONITORING

#### 7.1 Flow of Information:

The need for adequate information flow as an important factor in effective community participation during the implementation of LVEMP was extensively discussed. Concern was raised about the often lacking mechanism for dissemination of information and feedback under similar programs. The result of this was that communities remained generally uninformed about the activities and progress of the programs. Similarly, program management had little idea of how the beneficiary communities were responding to the programs and what were the impacts on them.

A further concern was raised about the lack of use by the communities of whatever little information that was given to them, reflecting a very little demand for information.

It was recommended that communities should be sensitised on the need and use of information. To this end, an information desk should be set up at the Co-ordinating office. This would be responsible for such services as translation and transmission of information.

It was further recommended that for effective involvement of the stakeholders and communities in the Programme, a mechanism be put in place for getting information from top to bottom and vice versa.

A number of methods for communicating information have been identified as follows:

- i. The use of letters, to be written by all the parties whenever there was information to be communicated. The LVEMP co-ordinating offices at all the levels would facilitate the transmission of these letters back and forth. The advantage of letters is that they are brief to the point, fast and easy to handle.
- ii. Radio messages, to be broadcast in the relevant languages. These should be in the form of announcements as well as feature programs.
- iii. The LC system has proved quite effective in getting official communication down to the grassroots. The Program should, therefore, make use of them for its communication.
- iv. Despite their limited circulations, newspapers have been identified as one of the methods for



----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

communication to be used under the Program. Both English and vernacular newspapers would be relevant here.

- v. Another method identified was the use of meetings. A traditional way of communicating information to a group of people is to call them together at a meeting at which the information would not only be communicated but the community response to it would be received.

Proper minutes of these meetings should be produced and circulated.

- vi. Visits by Program co-ordinators and other parties are useful for passing information.

- vii. The importance of newsletters and reports was also recognised. Although these media are used more at the higher levels of the Program, with the growing level of literacy in communities, they are becoming more and more relevant.

- viii. The role of postures and other forms of visual aids and campaigns using drama were also clearly elaborated.

## 7.2 Community Consultations:

The need for the Program to consult stakeholders regularly during the implementation period was strongly expressed at all stages of the consultation. The methods of consultations were discussed exhaustively. It was recommended that consultations would be participatory, avoiding the tendency to consult with one or two people on behalf of the entire communities and stakeholders.

Consultations would, therefore, be done through the district LVEMP Co-ordination Committee. The Committee would, in turn, consult with the relevant institutions mentioned above, who would then carry down the consultation process to their members and communities.

For this purpose, the committee would work to establish a strong and functional network of institutions on which Government departments in the field would be well represented. Professionals working in the areas would be party to the consultations.

Further more, the co-ordinating committee would work to establish entry points into the communities, such as the LC structure, community leaders and individuals.

The methods of consultations recommended were as follows:



---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

- i. Open forum. held at the grassroot level at which there is open invitation and community members have a free atmosphere to express themselves freely..
- ii. Meetings of representatives of groups identified above. held regularly with well formulated agenda.
- iii. Regular workshops of participatory nature to be supported at least once every after 3 months at which ideas are articulated.

### 7.3 Monitoring and Project Tracking:

The monitoring and evaluation of stakeholder involvement during the program period was discussed. The need to know if the project activities are on track and on schedule was emphasized. This would enable implementation to be adjusted accordingly as the need arose.

It was, therefore, agreed that this would be possible through arrangements built in the implementation of the project. Elements of these arrangements would include:

- i. A clear set of monitorable indicators for community participation on each of the activities under the Program. These would be in terms of facilities put in place, resources availed, activities carried out and output generated and the impacts of these activities.
- ii. Mechanisms put in place for each activity to obtain this information, process and interpret it and disseminate it to the different parties including the communities in the appropriate forms for the different audiences.
- ii. Flexibilities built in the implementation of the activities to respond to the changes that may become necessary from time to time.

It was accepted that some of the relevant activities for project tracking would include:

- a) Regular progress reports prepared by all the participating institutions and communities on their activities.
- b) Field visits made regularly for the purpose by the Program co-ordinators.
- c) Networking by the institutions concerned, which would hold workshops from time to time at which various aspects of implementation are reviewed and discussed.



----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

- d) Questionnaires administered from time to time by the co-ordinating office for the purpose of evaluating the implementation of the Program.

Discussions were further held on the use of monitoring and project tracking information by communities. It was agreed that the communities would need to be prepared for this, through:

- a) Explaining the concepts for the full appreciation of the communities.
- b) Providing training at lower levels on monitoring and evaluation.
- c) Setting up monitoring teams at the various levels.

It was recommended that there should be both internal and external monitoring and that monitoring and evaluation should be separated.



## CHAPTER 8

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The consultation was undertaken in response to a growing recognition of the need to involve communities fully in the implementation of an environment program like the LVEMP. It is now clear that environmental protection undertaken without community role can have as much undesirable social and economic impacts on the communities as the environmental degradation that the program is intended to address. Furthermore, such programs stand little chance of succeeding and bringing about the desired effects if implemented without community participation.

Key stakeholders under the LVEMP have been identified and their organisation and decision making examined for their relevance to the work of the Program. Lack of strong community organisation was observed across the board, running from the fisherpeople to the farming and cattle keeping communities. However, stakeholders operating in the formal sector, namely the industrialists, commercial farmers and urban authorities operate under stronger associations.

Recommendations have been made at different points in the report for strengthening community organisations and building capacity within the organisations for effective community participation. The measures relate to group formation, mobilisation, group management, skill building and funding.

Activities relevant for the LVEMP are in the areas of fishing and fish processing, water hyacinth removal, soil and water conservation by farming communities and waste disposal by households, industries and municipalities.

Planned stakeholder and community activities are much along the same lines as on-going work, except with more emphasis focused on specific issues.

Participation in the different programs need to relate to the needs and interests of the communities, identified through needs assessment with the relevant communities. Their involvement should include decision making, responsibility and accountability, which gives them a strong sense of ownership and control of the programs.

Common constraints to their full participation relate to technology, equipment, resources and skills. Other relevant factors include the market for products, lack of infrastructure and utilities. Support to communities should, therefore, be considered along those lines and could be provided by government, NGOs and donor agencies.



----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

Relevant institutions for community participation include LCs, CBOs, NGOs, Government departments and donor agencies. There is need for these institutions to work together under the co-ordination of the District Administration and a suitable committee.

Arrangements and mechanisms should be put in place for continuous consultation, done in a participatory manner.

There is need for effective mechanism for information flow, monitoring and project tracking, using appropriate indicators and mechanisms. Communities should begin to make use of the information to adjust plans as and when they become necessary. This also requires that flexibility be built into the programs for any necessary adjustments.

Attempts should continue to be made to put in place programs to address the underlying social and economic problems including poverty and population growth.

On-going population initiatives include Government programs implemented through a number of Government Ministries including Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Education, Health and Finance and Economic Planning, which also houses the Population Secretariat. UNFPA has been providing support to these programmes. Where the programmes exist, the District Population Officer is the co-ordinating officer.

There are also NGO efforts in the field of population. The following organisations were identified during the consultation:

- i. The Family Planning Association is involved in awareness exercises and also provides services to the clients. It is found in most districts of the country.
- ii. The Family Life Education Program of the Busoga Diocese is an important component of the Multi-sectoral Program of the Diocese that has been in operation for the last ten years. It offers awareness and services to communities at 48 Program centres in the Districts of Jinja, Iganga and Kamuli. However, the officials believe that the program is still thin on the ground, reaching a rather small proportion of the population.
- iii. The Family Life Education and Support Services (FLESA) is another NGO set up to work with community clubs as well as schools in Mpigi District. FLESA has trained a number of trainers who have been sent out to train others in the district. It has drawn up an elaborate plan under which it would be able to mobilise communities and set up clubs through which activities would be undertaken in this district where orphanage is high as a result of the Aids epidemic.



---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

Household poverty is now the focus of Government concern, as the large infrastructural investments and policy initiatives by government over the last decade has not been translated into any significant increases in the household incomes and improved wellbeing. Other players have a role to play in this area at the grassroot level.

In conclusion, it should be stated that this report provides guidelines on community participation which is a relatively new aspect of development implementation. Implementors of LVEMP should use these guidelines in as far as is relevant to their specific activities. However, there is need for further work in detailed and focused socio-economic studies and needs assessment that will have to be done as part of each program.



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

REFERENCES:

- Agricultural Extension Programme, Mukono District, First Rains Seasonal Review And Action Plan For Second Rains, 1994.
- Asowa-Okwe, C., 1993: "Socio-economic Aspects of Fisheries in Uganda: A Political Scientist Perspective". A Paper presented at the FIRI - IDRC Workshop on Fisheries, Environment and Socio-economic changes in the Lake Victoria Basin; Jinja, Uganda, November 15 - 20, 1993
- Babikwa, D., "The Changing Social and Economic Relations in Uganda's Fishing Economy: The Case of Fisher Communities of Kalangala District". Unpublished M.A. Dissertation, IDS, Dar-es-Salaam University, 1993.
- Bukunja Rural Women And Youth Services, 1994: Kiringo Parish Base-Line Survey
- Fish Commodity Systems Economics (Uganda) Project, 1993: First Technical Report - June 1992 - May 1993. FIRI, Jinja.
- Greboval, D., 1989: "Managing the New Fisheries of Lake Victoria: Major Socio-economic issues". Technical Document of the UNDP/FAO Regional Project for Inland Fisheries Planning Development and Management in Eastern/Central/Southern Africa. RAF/87/099 - ID/04/89. Rome: FAO.
- Kirema-Mukasa, C.T. and J.E. Reynolds 1991: Socio-Economic Field Reports No.18. Fish Markets Survey 1990: Organisation, Conduct, and Preliminary Results. UGA/87/007.
- Kitakule, J.S., 1991: Findings of the Fishing Community Survey of Lakes Victoria and Albert, Uganda. Consultant Report FISHIN Notes and Records. Fisheries Statistics and Information System, FAO/UNDP Project UGA 87/007.
- LVEMP, 1995: Preliminary Report of The Stakeholder Consultation Regional Workshop: Mwanza, Tanzania.
- LVEMP, 1995: Report Of National Working Group No. 1 On Fisheries Management And Control Of Water Hyacinth, Uganda.
- LVEMP, 1995: Report Of National Working Group No. 2 Management Of Water Quality And Land Use Including Wetlands.
- LVEMP, 1995: The Lake Victoria Environment Management Program Proposal submitted by Government of the Republic of Kenya, Government of the Republic of Uganda and Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to World Bank: Nov. 1995.



---- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* ----

- Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries. 1995: Budget Statement 1995/96.
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. 1995: Background to the Budget 1995-1996, "Economic Performance 1994-1995 and medium term strategy 1995/196-1997/98".
- Ministry of Natural Resources. 1992: Environmental Policy, Legislation and Institutional Arrangements: Task Force No.1.
- Ministry Of Natural Resources. 1995: State Of The Environment Report For Uganda 1994.
- Uganda Fisheries and Fish Conservation Association, 1995: General Information about UFFCA.
- Fisheries Research Institute, 1994: Annual Report 1994., Jinja, Uganda.
- Munasinghe, M. (ed.) 1993: Environmental Economics and Natural Resource Management in Developing Countries. 1993. (Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment, CIDIE)
- OFPEP, Uganda. 1995: OFPEP Training Of Trainers' Workshop on Soil Conservation And Soil Fertility. January. 1995.
- Odongkara, O.K.. 1991: "A Review of Selected Socio-economic Aspects of Production in the Fisheries of Lake Victoria, Uganda". Paper presented at the second workshop on Recent Trends in the Fisheries.
- Odongkara, O.K.. 1995: Second technical report. June 1993 - May 1994: Fish Commodity Systems Economics (Uganda) Project: Jinja, Uganda.
- Ogututu, G.E.M.(1992): Artisanal Fisheries of Lake Victoria. Kenya: Options for Management, Production and Marketing, Shirikon Publishers Kenya.
- Reynolds, J.E. and D.E. Greboval. 1988: Socio-economic effects of the evolution of Nile Perch Fisheries in Lake Victoria: A review. CIFA Tech. Paper. 17.
- Statistics Department Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. 1995 The 1991 Population And Housing Census. Final Results (Main Release) Entebbe, Uganda.
- Use And Protection Of Water Resources In Lake Victoria Through Sustainable Management Of Wetland-Ecotones Project, 1995: Progress Report. March, 1994 - June, 1995.

----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

Ward, R., 1990: "The Development and Introduction of Fuel Saving Processing Method to the Fishing Villages of Lakes Edward and George", Western Uganda, September, 1990.

Wynter, P., 1989: "Property, Women Fishers and Struggles for Women's Rights in Mozambique". Unpublished Manuscript.



## ANNEX 1

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme was intended to include, as part of the preparatory activities, stakeholder consultation and local community participation in decisions concerning the objectives of the development programme, its design, implementation and management. The desirability of feedback from stakeholders and local community, the need to foster their participation in decision making and their continued support thereafter, would form an essential element of the components of the LVEMP. These arrangements needed to be built into the LVEMP preparatory report. For completion of this task, a national consultation was appointed by each of the three countries.

The objective of the consultancy is to facilitate the participation of stakeholders in the implementation of LVEMP through identification of processes, methods and techniques for participation. Consultations on the below mentioned tasks should be made with relevant Government institutions, community organizations and NGOs. Furthermore the consultation should take cognizance of gender concerns in all the tasks identified below.

#### Tasks:

1. Identify the relevant stakeholders in the country (e.g. communities, private sector, good interest groups);
2. Review past, on-going, and planned activities at community level relevant to the thematic areas;
3. Recommend the potential extent and the nature of involvement of stakeholders (e.g. representation in Task forces, Working groups and Secretariat;)
4. Determine suitable processes, methods and techniques for involvement of different group, including designing sequences of stakeholder consultation throughout the programme cycle;
5. Identify constraints and possible solutions to facilitate stakeholders involvement;
6. Identify requirements for direct community support;
7. Design a reporting system to monitor participation including project tracking plan;
8. Design procedures for dissemination of information and feedback mechanisms for stakeholder involvement; and

----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

9. Identify institutions that would facilitate the process of community participation during the implementation phase of the programme and recommendations thereof.



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

ANNEX 2

PROGRAM FOR THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS

Day 1:

5.00 - 7.00      Arrival of participants  
Registration

Day 2:

8.30 - 10.00      General Plenary

10.00 - 10.30      Opening Ceremony  
Director for Environment Protection  
UNDP Representative  
Chief Guest

10.30 - 11.00      Tea/Coffee

11.00 - 11.45      Nature, causes and effects of environmental  
degradation of Lake Victoria.  
Discussion

11.45 - 12.30      Overview of LVEMP and proposed activities on  
Land Use, Wetlands and Water Quality themes of  
the Programme.  
Discussion

12.30 - 2.00      Lunch

2.00 - 2.45      Proposed activities on Fisheries and Water  
Hyacinth themes under LVEMP  
Discussion

2.45 - 3.00      Group formation and briefing

3.00 - 3.30      Tea/coffee

3.30 - 7.00      Group work:      Stakeholder      activities.  
constraints      and      community  
requirements for support.

----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

**Day 3:**

8.00 - 8.10	Plenary
8.10 - 10.00	Group work: (continuation)
10.00 - 10.30	Tea/coffee
10.30 - 12.30	Plenary: Reports and discussions
12.30 - 2.00	Lunch
2.00 - 3.30	Plenary: Stakeholder consultations, information dissemination, monitoring and institutional framework.
	Summary and recommendations
3.30 - 4.00	Closing ceremony
4.00 p.m.	Departure



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

ANNEX 3

PRINCIPAL PERSONS MET

Tororo District:

Mr. Paul Kirya-Kibayo  
Asst. CGR  
Tel 4651  
TORORO

Mr. Ezera Okurut  
District Executive  
Secretary  
P.O. Box 4050  
Fax:4249  
TORORO.

Mr. Patrick Kwanga  
District Fisheries Officer  
P.O. Box 507  
Tel. 045 -4264  
TORORO.

Mr. Martin Mwanika  
Animal Health Officer  
P.O. Box 101  
TORORO.

Mr. James Ogwang  
Agro-forestry Officer  
Tororo District  
P.O. Box 65  
TORORO.

Ms Florence Mpabulungi  
District Population Officer  
P.O. Box 1  
Tel 4167  
TORORO.

Mr. David Giruli  
District Forest Officer  
P.O. Box 657  
Tel 2685  
TORORO.

Mr. S. Chelangat  
Town Clerk  
P.O. Box 17  
Tel. 4530/4510  
TORORO.

Mr. Boniface Owino  
UNFA District Chairman  
TORORO

Mr. Mabala  
Chairman  
Bamukwasi Rock Valley Farm  
P.O. Box 1181  
TORORO

Mr. Henry Baraza  
Secretary General  
Babiri Bandu Farmers  
Association  
P.O Box 343  
BUSIA

Ms Lydia Nafula  
Agriculturalist  
Babiri Bandu Farmers  
Association  
P.O Box 343  
BUSIA

Mrs. L. Ogola  
Chairperson  
Mudodo Women's Group  
P.O. Box 351  
TORORO.

Mr. Nathan Koteki  
Extensionist,  
OFPEP  
P.O. Box 367  
TORORO.

Mr. Bernard L. Bwire  
Stakeholder  
Majanji Fisheries Society  
P.O. Box 1013  
MAJANJI  
BUSIA.

----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

Mr. Ali Musana  
Stakeholder  
Majanja Fisheries Group  
P.O. Box 1013  
MAJANJI  
BUSIA.

Mr. Steven Kipenji  
Chief  
UNFA Rubongi Branch  
P.O. Box 245  
TORORO.

Mr. Anthony B. Ngwabe  
Chairman  
Busime R.D. Association  
P.O. Box 130  
LUNYO  
BUSIA.

Mr. Joseph Mwambuha  
Co-ordinator  
BBFA  
P.O. BOX 343  
BUSIA.

Mr. Joshua Nabulere  
D/DAO  
P.O. Box 90  
TORORO.

Jinja District:

Mr. Edward Masiga  
Deputy CGR  
JINJA

Ms. Joy Mukaire  
Family Life Education  
Program  
Busoga Diocese  
P.O Box 1658  
Tel. 20990  
Fax 20547  
JINJA.

Mr. Micheal McCord  
FINCA  
Tel. 20058  
JINJA.

Mr. Fred Kisige  
Senior Agricultural Officer  
Agriculture Department  
JINJA.

Mr. Dan Kibwika  
District Fisheries Officer  
SMS Aquaculture  
JINJA.

Mr. Godfrey Sekamwa  
SMS Monitoring & Evaluation  
County Extension  
Butembe County  
JINJA.

Mr. John Kedi  
Ag. County Extension Co-ord.  
Kagoma County  
JINJA.

Dr. I. Sangaira  
SMS Animal Health  
JINJA

Ms Elizebeth Gumula  
SMS Women/Youth  
JINJA.

Mrs Joy Batambuze  
Chairperson  
Budondo Women's Group  
P.O Box 611  
JINJA.

Mr. James Okweny  
UMA  
Jinja Regional Office  
Plot 49 Main Street  
Tel. 21747  
JINJA.

Mr. Kirunda Mubalaka Nkuutu  
UMA  
Jinja Regional Office  
Tel. 21747  
JINJA.

Mr. James Oringa  
Kisiima Fishing & Market.  
Grp  
P.O. Box 972  
JINJA.



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

Mr. J.B. Nsereko  
Vice Chairman  
Kisiima Fishing and  
Marketing Group  
P.O Box 972  
JINJA.

Ms Ida Bakalikwira  
Chairperson  
Muno Mukabi Mixed Group  
Kanyogoga  
JINJA.

Mr. David Alibaatya  
C/o Wanyange Police Post  
JINJA.

Mr. Joseph Bagonza Birungi  
Assistant Town Clerk  
Jinja Municipal Council.  
P.O. Box 120  
Tel. 20789/2006  
JINJA

Mr. Julius E. Masiga  
Co-ordinator  
CICS  
P.O. Box 2245  
JINJA.

Mr. Joseph Kisingo  
Secretary  
Uganda Small Scale  
Industries Association  
Jinja Branch  
P.O. Box 5082  
JINJA.

Mr. Yassin Nampeke  
Farmer  
Kanyogoga Muno Mukabi  
Mixed Group  
P.O. Box 638  
JINJA.

Mrs. P. Norah Namugabo  
Farmer  
Budondo Women's Group  
P.O. Box 1082  
JINJA.

Mr. C. Isabirye  
Fisherman  
Kisima Fishing and  
Marketing Group  
P.O. Box 972  
JINJA.

Mr. Chris Kasamba  
Forest Officer  
P.O. Box 1088  
JINJA.

Mr. Abby Kisoma  
Trader  
Uganda Chamber of Commerce  
P.O. Box 446  
JINJA.

Mr. Steven Baita  
Businessman  
Uganda Chamber of Commerce  
P.O. Box 446  
JINJA.

Ms. Keren Wokubira  
Project Co-ord  
YWCA  
P.O. Box 1082  
JINJA.

Mrs. Joy Ogutu-Ohwayo  
Communication & Training  
Officer  
Family Life Education  
Programme  
Busoga Diocese  
P.O. Box 1658  
JINJA

Mr. Akamada Gwoira  
Farmer  
Buwenge Farmers Association  
P.O. Box 217  
JINJA

Mr. Muwayi Ali  
Fish Trader  
Masese Landing Site  
P.O.Box 371  
JINJA

----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

**Iganga District:**

Mr. Arthur K. Kasigazi  
Central Government  
Representative  
P.O Box 369  
Tel 2307  
IGANGA.

Mr. Stephen Gatolebo  
Assistant District Water  
Officer  
P.O. Box 271  
Tel 2129  
IGANGA.

Mr. Kisule Byakika  
Member  
Nawangisa Farmers Group  
P.O.Box 317  
IGANGA

Mr. Fred Kagino  
District Agricultural  
Officer.  
IGANGA.

Mr. Godfrey Byandala  
Monitoring and Evaluation  
Officer  
IGANGA

Mr. Martin Lojo  
AFDO  
Fisheries Department  
IGANGA.

Mr. David Kisakye  
Family Life Education  
Officer  
IGANGA.

Mr. Steven Wabwire  
Chairman  
Lwanika Fishing Society  
C/O Dist. Fisheries Officer  
IGANGA.

Mr. George W. Tibiita  
Assistant Agricultural  
Officer  
IGANGA.

Mr. Cassim Baabi  
Uganda National Farmers  
Association  
Bugiri  
P.O. Box 267  
BUGIRI.

Mr. Joseph Kayuza  
District Population Officer  
P.O. Box 495  
Tel. 2424 & 2133  
IGANGA

Mr. G. Ensiyaleta  
Secretary  
Lwanika Abengai F.S.  
P.O. Box 1334  
MAYENGE  
IGANGA.

Mr. Robert Omoding  
DAO  
P.O. Box 266  
IGANGA

Mr. James Zikusoka  
District Co-ordinator  
UNFA  
P.O. Box 231  
IGANGA

Mr. Jonathan Waiswa  
Prog. Officer  
Kigulu Development Group  
P.O. Box 619  
IGANGA

Mr. Mubarak Bachu  
Board Member  
Uganda Small Scale  
Industries  
P.O. Box 181  
IGANGA

Ms. Annah Basalirwa  
Chairperson. N.W.A.S.E.A.  
P.O. Box 519  
IGANGA

Mr. David Wandira  
Chairman. MARRAD  
P.O. Box 191  
IGANGA



---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

Mr. A.B. Magumba  
County Extension  
Officer/Women  
IGANGA.

Mr. Awali Damanye  
Secretary General  
R.C III  
Tel. 0495/2068  
IGANGA.

Mr. Ali Salim  
Secretary For Youth  
R.C III  
Tel 2981  
IGANGA.

Mr. Abdla Gwayivu  
Town Health Inspector  
Iganga Town  
P.O. Box 232  
IGANGA

Mr. Tom Odida  
District Forest Officer  
P.O. Box 226  
Tel 2072  
IGANGA.

Mr. Ezera Okoth  
Extension Specialist  
The OFPEP-Iganga  
P.O.Box 395  
IGANGA

Mr. Hussen Vugga  
Secretary  
Misoli Fishing Group  
P.O.Box P/Bag  
MUSOLI

Mr. D. Othin  
D.I.O Kamuli  
P.O.Box 308 -  
KAMULI

Kampala District:

Mr. Seremos Kamuturaki  
Chairman  
Uganda Fisheries and Fish  
Conservation Association  
KAMPALA.

Ms Catherine Guma  
Programme Officer, Resource  
Centre  
DENIVA.  
Tel. 530575.  
KAMPALA

Mr. Denis Obbo  
Librarian/Documentalist  
Women in Development  
Resource Centre  
4th Floor  
Udyam House  
KAMPALA.

Mr. F. Kalibwani  
Program Co-ordinator  
World Vision - Buwama  
P.O. Box 5319  
KAMPALA.

Mr. Kasigaire  
Secretary  
NGO Registration Board  
Tel 241556  
KAMPALA.

Ms Susan Mubala  
Project Manager  
SNRM/PVO  
World Learning Inc.  
KAMPALA.

Dr. Harriet Birungi  
MISR  
KAMPALA.

Mr. Edward K. Muoanda  
Training Officer  
World Learning.  
KAMPALA

Mr. John Kasolo Kawesa  
Abe Ggaba Fishing Transport  
Co-operative Society  
KAMPALA.

Mr. Jack Bosa  
Manager  
Falcon Industries Ltd.  
KAMPALA.

----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

Mr. Mugizi-Rwandume  
Project Co-ordinator-KCC  
P.O. Box 7010  
Tel. 241049  
KAMPALA.

Dr. Wilson Byarugaba  
Chairman  
Water Hyacinth Management  
Association  
KAMPALA.

Mr. Samuel Galiwango  
Extensionist  
Environmental Alert  
KAMPALA.

Mr. Charles Mujuni  
Press/Radio Uganda  
KAMPALA.

Ms. Edith Nsajja Mwanje  
Uganda Manufacturers  
Association  
KAMPALA.

**Mukono District:**

Ms. Catherine Nankabirwa  
Ag. Clerk to Council  
Mukono Town Council  
MUKONO.

Mr. Samuel Ntale  
Fisherman  
LCII Sec. for Information  
Buvuma Islands  
MUKONO.

Mr. Elieza Shabomwe  
District Forest Officer  
MUKONO.

Mr. Siraji Luyombya  
AFDO  
P.O Box 160  
Tel 290501  
MUKONO.

Mr. Solomon Musoke  
SMS Soil & Water  
Conservation  
MUKONO.

**Mpigi District:**

Mr. Mugisha  
Asst. RDC  
MPIGI.

Mr. John Alfred Biretwa  
Chief Administrative  
Officer  
P.O. Box 172  
Tel. 12  
MPIGI.

Pastor Sam Kayongo  
Asst. CAO.  
P.O. Box 172  
MPIGI.

Dr. G. Mirembe  
Veterinary Officer  
MPIGI.

Mr. Magala  
Entomologist  
MPIGI.

Mr. F. K. Kato  
Ag. Principal Mpigi DFI.  
MPIGI.

Dr. H. Ssekiwunga  
District Veterinary Officer  
MPIGI.

Mr. D. L. Kawooya  
-Ssendowooza  
Fisherman LC III  
General Secretary at  
Gerenge.  
ENTEBBE.

Mr. James Mulumba  
Chairman LC.I  
Kasenyi Landing Site  
ENTEBBE.

Mr. Fredrick Mukasa  
Fisherman  
Katosi/Koome Islands  
ENTEBBE.



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

Mr J. B. Kajubi-Kalanzi  
District Co-op/Commercial  
Officer  
P.O. Box 28  
MPIGI.

Mr. A. Sebadduka  
Clerk to the Council  
Mpigi District  
P.O. Box 172  
MPIGI.

Mrs. C. Butayi Lwanga  
Chairperson  
Mawonve Twekambe Women's  
Group  
C/O Mpigi Parish  
P.O. Box 170  
MPIGI.

Mr. R.E Ssebuyira  
Assistant Project Officer -  
Training  
CONCERN - MPIGI  
P.O. Box 97  
BUWAMA.

Mpigi Wood Users  
Association  
MPIGI.

Mr. O. Tugumisirize  
Forest Officer  
P.O. Box 75  
MPIGI.

Mr. P. Kirabira  
District  
Statistician/Planner  
Mpigi District Council  
P.O. Box 171  
MPIGI.

Mr. S. Serutungo  
Agricultural Officer  
MPIGI.

Mr. Lubulwa  
Fisheries Officer  
MPIGI.

Mr. David Kiwanuka  
Town Clerk  
MPIGI.

Ms. Immaculate Nakiyingi  
Chairperson  
FALESA  
MPIGI.

Ms. Annet. M Nalumansi  
Agricultural  
Officer/Wetlands  
Dept. of Agriculture  
MPIGI.

Mr. Chris Othieno  
A.F.D.O-Fisheries Dept.  
MPIGI.

Mr. Leonard Mujabi  
Fisherman  
Katebo Fish Landing  
MPIGI.

Ms. Betty Tomusange  
Technical Training  
Co-ordinator  
World Vision Buwama  
P.O Box 101  
BUWAMA.

Ms. Margaret N. Elesu  
Asst.Project Officer  
Women affairs  
CONCERN/BUWAMA.

**Masaka District:**

Mr. Ben M. Bukenya  
Secretary for Finance  
RC III Kakingo  
P.O. Box 1207  
MASAKA.

Mr. B.J. Tumuhairwe  
Fisheries Assistant  
C/O Masaka Fisheries  
Department  
P.O. Box 689  
MASAKA.

----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

Mr. Samuel Musoke  
Chairman MSSIA  
Masaka Zone  
P.O. Box 562  
MASAKA.

Ms Florence Kizito Musoke  
Treasurer W.C III  
Lwengo Agriculture Dept  
C/O Mr. Kizito Musoke  
P.O Box 162  
MASAKA.

Mr. Charles B. Kiyimba  
Kwewayo (U) LTD  
P.O. Box 704  
Tel. 20149/20465  
MASAKA.

Mrs Joyce Nanjobe Kawooya  
District Co-ordinator  
Uganda National Farmers  
Association  
P.O. Box 1080  
MASAKA.

Mr. Mulema Achilleo  
For District Agricultural  
Officer -Masaka  
P.O. Box 30  
MASAKA.

Mr. Lawrence Bagerize  
P.O. Box 201  
MASAKA.

Mr. M. Eraigu Alomu  
Forest Department  
P.O. Box 202  
MASAKA.

Mr. Abbey Bukenya  
R.D.C's Office  
MASAKA.

Mr. Enoch Katende  
Regional Information  
Officer  
MASAKA.

Mr. Paul Tibemanya  
New Vision  
MASAKA.

Mr. Salim Kateregga  
Dimu Fishing Site  
P.O. Box 449  
MASAKA.

Mr. Herbert Lumansi  
Bukedde Newspaper  
MASAKA.

Mr. James Byamukama  
Asst. DFO/District  
Environment Liason Officer.  
MASAKA

Mr. Zachary Kamalirwa  
Masaka Municipal Council  
P.O. Box 201  
Tel. 20013  
MASAKA.

Mr. Charles Aine  
RDC's Office  
Tel. 21578  
MASAKA.

Mr. Freddie Kabango  
Deputy D.A.O  
MASAKA.

Mr. Waiswa K. Absalom  
Senior A.A.O  
MASAKA.

Rakai District:

Mr. Alex Joseph Apecu  
RDC  
P.O. Box 1  
RAKAI.

Zimaze C. Muwaru  
Chairman RC V  
Rakai District.  
RAKAI

Mr. Ben Otim  
Town Clerk  
Kyotera Town Council  
KYOTERA.

Mr. Stephen S. Kwegabira  
Bunyonyi, Kalisizo Subcout.  
RAKAI.



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

Br. Melchiades Borekwa  
Farmer Chairman  
Bannakalori Brothers  
P.O. Box 7  
KYOTERA.

Mr. Frank Lule Ssalongo  
Vice Chairman RC I  
Kasensero L.C  
Rakai District  
C/O Semakula  
P.O. Box 18  
KYOTERA.

Mr. Semakula Joseph  
Chairman USSIA  
Rakai District  
P.O. Box 18  
KYOTERA.

Mr. Jeseoph Kizza  
Trainer world Vision  
Kabawanga- Kabira Sub-  
county  
RAKAI.

Br. Peter Julian  
Bannakaroli Brothers  
P.O. Box 7  
KYOTERA.

Mr. Mukisa  
Secretary for Youth RC IV  
RAKAI.

Mr. Edward Rulangiwa  
Kyebe Sub-county  
P.O. Box 11  
Kibumba -KYOTERA.

Mr. Anthony Yoga  
Ag. Chief Administrative  
Officer  
Rakai District  
P.O. Box 21  
KYOTERA

Mr. Sam Mbeera Akiiki  
Resident District  
Commissioner's Office  
P.O. Box 1  
RAKAI.

Mr. Agabus Mwesigwa  
District Extension Co-  
ordinator  
Rakai District  
P.O. Box 13  
KYOTERA.

Mrs Madina Nakasozi  
Co-operative Department  
P.O. Box 6  
Tel. 57  
KYOTERA

Mrs Simpson Tumwikirize  
Technical Support Co-  
ordinator  
World Vision Rakai  
P.O. Box 123  
KYOTERA.

Mr. David Ssenkandi  
TDO/Co-ordinator  
Ministry of Trade and  
Industry  
Rakai District  
P.O. Box 52  
Tel. 57  
KYOTERA.

**Kalangala District:**

Mr. David Ssentamu  
Resident District  
Commissioner  
KALANGALA.

Mr. Byarugaba  
Deputy Resident District  
Commissioner  
KALANGALA.

Ms Oliver Nakyanzi  
Chief Administrative  
Officer  
KALANGALA.

Mr. Kasirye Augustine  
Fisherman & Councillor RC V  
P.O. KALANGALA.

Mr. Gitta Kasiriivu  
P.O. Box 20  
KALANGALA.

---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

Mr. David Mukasa Balironda  
District Extension Co-  
ordinator/  
District Agricultural  
Officer  
KALANGALA.

Mr. Namanya Tumwijukye  
District Water Officer  
P.O. Box 2  
KALANGALA.

Mr. Moses A. Eceku  
Ag. District Co-op. Officer  
P.O. Box 22  
KALANGALA.

Hajji Ssekabira  
Ag. Trade Development  
Officer  
P.O. Box 22  
KALANGALA.

Mr. John Ekudel  
Senior Accounts Assistant  
Kalangala District  
Administration  
P.O. Box 2  
KALANGALA.



ANNEX 4

SELECTED SPEECHES AT CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS

- A A STATEMENT BY THE UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE, PROF. A. BABATUNDE THOMAS, AT THE OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP ON PROMOTING STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION IN THE LAKE VICTORIA ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME HELD AT THE EAST VIEW GUEST HOUSE, IGANGA. OCTOBER 11-12, 1995.

The Chief Guest, The Resident District Commissioner of Iganga,  
The Director of Environment Protection,  
Workshop Participants.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

Today we are gathered here to deliberate on important matters of common concern not only to Ugandans and East Africans but to all those who benefit from the waters of Lake Victoria and the Nile. The matters do not only concern us the present generation but also the future generation.

As you already know, the main environmental concerns over Lake Victoria have been the increasing pollution of the Lake; the possible collapse in fisheries production due to over-exploitation and decrease in oxygen levels in the lake; loss of biodiversity as a result of introducing exotic species; proliferation of the water hyacinth which is affecting fish production, navigation, water supplies, generation of hydro electric-power and human health; conversion of wetlands into other uses; and changes in land use in the catchment areas which have resulted into silt loads and fertilizer run-offs. All these have contributed to the deterioration of the environmental conditions of Lake Victoria.

In response to this problem, the Governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda signed a tripartite agreement on August 5, 1994 in order to put in place a comprehensive environmental programme whose implementation would result into the long-term maintenance of the Lake Victoria ecosystem while at the same time maximizing social benefits to those who depend on the Lake. You will be informed by the workshop facilitators on the details of the organizational arrangements and progress so far made by the programme. My interest in delivering this brief statement is to share with you some ideas which we in the UNDP cherish in our partnership with countries to which we provide support:

First, in order for development programmes to succeed they must be owned and controlled by the intended beneficiary partners. As the British put it "You can take a horse to the river to drink



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

but you cannot force it to drink."

Second, beneficiary participation and commitment are crucial to programme success and impact. That participation must go beyond the mere provision on labour to perform specified tasks but also to include involvement in decision making. Commitment has to go beyond finding time to attend to programme activities and include provision of local resources that circumstances permit beneficiary partners to avail to the programme and

Third, capacity building should be a crucial aspect of a development programme if its effects are to be sustained. Capacity building also enables the beneficiary partners to be better prepared to deal with other problems which affect their welfare. Capabilities of individuals and their communities or organizations have to be strengthened in order to enable them to deal adequately with livelihood problems which face them either individually or collectively.

These ideas, among others, have made us believe strongly in the stakeholder consultation process. We have, therefore, keenly been following the stakeholder consultation for the Lake Victoria environment management programme. It is our hope that the major stakeholders are all involved in this crucial process.

From the report I got on the meeting that some of you had with the programme pre-appraisal mission (UNDP/FAO/WORLD BANK), I get the impression that you have a good understanding of the problems that the programme has to deal with in improving the environmental quality of Lake Victoria. The tasks before you at this workshop will, among other things, include:

1. Specifying your various stakes in the programme;
2. Identifying the problems which you believe your organizations are best placed to deal with, among the many that the programme has to resolve;
3. Clearly specifying the kinds of back-up and capacity building support that your organizations will need in order for you to participate effectively in the programme.

As you may already have been informed, we have had some interesting experiences with participatory approaches to capacity building for sustainable development. We definitely would be most willing to share these experiences with you at some later date. May I conclude this brief statement by wishing you all a very productive workshop which is intended to push us along the direction of improved management of Lake Victoria for the benefit of the present and future generations.

I thank you all for listening to me.



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

B: A SPEECH BY THE RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER - MPIGI,  
MS.VICTORIA NAMUSISI NALONGO WHILE OFFICIALLY OPENING  
STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION WORKSHOP UNDER THE LAKE VICTORIA  
ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME; SOPHIE'S MOTEL,  
ENTEBBE: 14 - 16 NOVEMBER, 1995.

The UNDP Resident Representative

Distinguished participants

Ladies and Gentlemen.

I feel greatly honoured to have been invited to officially open this workshop first of all as one of the Local leaders greatly affected by the effects of environmental degradation to Lake Victoria but above all as an Islander myself. I do sincerely agree with the workshop organisers that there was need to involve stakeholders in this entire process of finding a solution to the Lake Victoria environmental problem being the ones primarily affected.

We all very well know that environmental degradation has caused rainfall to diminish which, in turn, affects the Lake's water level.

This is unhealthy for the fish population and so to help maintain a natural equilibrium, we must plant trees. Once upon a time, when we were young, it used to rain a lot. There was enough to eat and harvests were always good.

The trees were thick and full and the country side was rich with wild animals. Our people were contented because it was not hard to find food. But today, the soil has dried-up, people are unhappy and worried about the future. Wild animals are also no more.

One of the reasons for the loss of forests in the developing world is the expansion of subsistence agriculture.

Timber loggers and urban fuelwood suppliers/users also play a major part. The pressure for more and more cultivatable land comes partly from the ever increasing population and the fact that subsistence farmers are often working on marginal land, and do not have the resources required to increase their yields and at the same time keep their land productive.

Instead, they are forced to farm a piece of land until its yields begin to decline.

It must also be recognised that the economic value and productive capacity of a standing forest in hard cash is low.

Thus people opting to cutting trees and turning the land over to farming which to them is economically far more productive. There is therefore an almost irresistible economic pressure on



---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

the side of the population to get rid of forests and put the land to other uses.

Logging on the other hand is looked at as a means of turning the low economic value of standing trees into valuable timber.

Turning to the problem of the water weed currently disrupting both business and transport on the waters of Lake Victoria, there is need for this workshop to arrive at quick but sustainable means of curbing the spread of this weed. The situation both on the Lake and its shores today is sad one. Whereas some complain of fish scarcity others are dying on the Island due to failure to make it to the landing sites having been blocked by the weed.

Scarcity of fish can be accounted for in two ways.

1. As the wind changes direction on the water and blows away the weed, it goes along with quite a number of fishnets.
2. The once laying bays for tilapia and other species are now covered with the weed. As we address the problem of environmental degradation and that of the water weed's effects on Lake Victoria, similar attention must be drawn to the problem of pollution through dumping of waters on shores.

In conclusion therefore, I appeal to this workshop participants to seriously think of:

- Halting deforestation especially along the Lake shores and instead increase afforestation
- How to get increased funding to NGOs and educational establishments to permit the initiation and development of educational campaigns and programmes.
- How best to get all stakeholders involved in identifying the cause of the problem, its possible solution and how to jointly implement them.

Let me take this opportunity to thank the sponsors of this workshop for committing funds to this noble cause and of course the participants especially the stakeholders and local committee for availing themselves.

I wish you successful deliberations. I now declare this workshop officially opened.

For God and my Country.



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

C ADDRESS OF THE STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION CONSULTANT AT THE  
OPENING CEREMONY OF THE LVEMP STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION  
WORKSHOP: LASTON HOTEL, MASAKA: 13 - 15 NOV. 1995

Our Chief Guest, the Resident District Commissioner, Rakai,

The UNDP Representative,

The Director for Environment Protection,

Fellow Participants

I would like to welcome you all to this workshop this morning.

This workshop is part of the process of consultation of stakeholders and local communities for their participation in the implementation of the Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme. It is the third of three similar workshops, the first of which was held in Iganga and the second in Entebbe for the people of the different districts along Lake Victoria.

These consultations have been going on since May, 1995 and are undertaken by UNDP. The objective is to find ways to achieve participation of stakeholders and local communities in the implementation of LVEMP.

As you are already aware, LVEMP has been put in place following a Tripartite Agreement signed by the riparian states of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania in August, 1994 to address the environmental degradation of Lake Victoria.

Aspects of this environmental degradation include the threat to the fisheries stocks of Lake Victoria, deterioration in water quality due to pollution and the growth of water hyacinth and other weeds on the lake.

Since the inception of LVEMP, several preparatory activities have been undertaken by various Task Forces, Working Groups and consultants, workshops held and documents prepared. However, all this has been done with minimal input from the stakeholders and local communities, the people most affected by and who also affect the environment of the lake.

In realisation of the importance of the role of the stakeholders and local communities for the success of the Programme, a process of consultation has been put in place with the support of UNDP with a view to bringing the communities fully into the Programme. During these consultations, it is intended to develop processes, methods and techniques through which full community participation can be achieved under LVEMP.

Specifically, the consultations will identify the relevant stakeholders for LVEMP, their activities and requirements.



---- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* ----

Methods for continuous consultations during the implementation of LVEMP will also be developed, including the flow of information, monitoring, and appropriate institutional framework for community participation in the implementation of the Programme.

The exercise is covering all the nine districts bordering Lake Victoria, namely Tororo, Iganga, Jinja, Mukono, Kampala, Mpigi, Masaka, Rakai and Kalangala.

Considerable work has already been done in the three districts represented at this workshop to-day, namely Kalangala, Rakai and Masaka. The consultant spent time in each of these districts and had meetings with District leaders, Government officials, NGOs, the different stakeholder groups, local influential persons (LIPS) and communities.

Opportunities were taken at all these meetings to introduce LVEMP and give some background information leading to the signing of the Tripartite Agreement in 1994.

Useful discussions have been held with the community organisations on relevant issues including improving fishing practices, soil conservation techniques and appropriate waste disposals.

A process of information flow and exchange of ideas on LVEMP, involving communities to the lower levels has, therefore, been started.

In September, with the facilitation of UNDP again, a small group of 17 Ugandans had opportunity to travel to Mwanza, Tanzania and to meet with their counterparts from Kenya and Tanzania at the LVEMP regional stakeholder workshop at which they were able to exchange views and experiences on the problems with them.

Quite recently too, a small group of community representatives were able to meet the World Bank Pre-Appraisal Mission on LVEMP which visited the country from 25 - 29 September, 1995. I had opportunity to attend that meeting and I can report that our representatives made useful points to the World Bank people.

Turning to this workshop, it has been organised to bring together representatives of the organisations and communities who are either affected by environmental degradation of Lake Victoria or whose activities affect the lake environment.

The objective is to discuss the activities relevant to the lake environment and find ways through which appropriate practices can be incorporated and strengthened within their activities.

Present here this morning are fisherpeople whose livelihood could be greatly affected by declines in the fisheries due to



---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

degradation of the lake.

There are farmers with us here who could greatly improve the lake environment by applying soil erosion control measures and minimise the runoff of soil and nutrients to the lake. Appropriate utilisation of the wetlands by the same people would also have considerable impact.

The urban planners and industrialists present here have a great chance to strengthen their waste disposal and protect the water quality of the lake.

Another important category of people present here are the Government support people who work with the communities on a day-to-day basis. The success in dissemination of technology through extension by these people would go a long way in strengthening the correct practices by our communities.

As I indicated earlier, the Districts of Kalangala, Rakai and Masaka are represented at this workshop. Let me take the opportunity to show participants from these districts to you without taking too much time to introduce the individuals.

Our decision to meet here in Masaka was not based only on the centrality of this location. Masaka also has large portions of the lake, large areas of water hyacinth mats, high volumes of wetland activities and high population growths, among other things, so there are good reasons to discuss here.

As I conclude, I would like to once again welcome you and acknowledge your acceptance to honour our workshop with your presence this morning.

Thank you very much.

## ANNEX 5

### THE POLICY, MANDATE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

#### a) Fisheries Sector:

Uganda's abundant fishery resources from lakes, rivers, swamps, dams and ponds covering 18.3% of the total area of the country, and producing on the average 220,000 tonnes of fish per year, provide a vital source of food, employment, recreation, trade and economic well-being for both the present and future generations. The Fisheries Department has, therefore, been established to ensure effective conservation, efficient management, sustainable development and rational exploitation of the resources with due respect for the integrity of the aquatic ecosystem and biodiversity. In the day to day operations - whether in extension, regulation and control, monitoring and evaluation - the Department recognises the interests of those concerned with the fisheries taking into account the economic, social, institutional, cultural condition, biological characteristics of the resources and their environment and the interests of consumers and other users.

#### b) The Policy:

The Policy of the Department is, therefore, to promote the maintenance of the quality, diversity and availability of the fishery resources so as to increase fish yields through involving the rural communities in rational exploitation of the resources in sufficient quantities on sustainable basis.

#### c) The Mandate and Overall Objective:

"To ensure maximum availability of fishery resources in the water bodies for optimum sustainable yield for the benefits of both the present and future generations in the context of food security and sustainable socio-economic development through supporting, promoting and guiding all fish producers and traders, and those involved in ancillary fisheries related activities." This is in accordance with the Ministry's mission to promote crop, livestock and fisheries production in order to secure sustained self-sufficiency in food and social and economic development in Uganda.

#### Specific Objectives:

- a) To enhance the productive capacity of water bodies, including the control of water hyacinth;
- b) To increase fish production /yields from capture fisheries and aquaculture;



----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

- c) To restore and conserve the rare and endangered species of fish and other aquatic biodiversity;
- d) To eliminate post-harvest losses and improve on the quality of fish and fish products for both domestic and export markets;
- e) To eliminate all forms of fishery malpractices;
- f) To create sufficient employment opportunities in the fisheries sector;
- g) To promote rural development particularly among the fisheries communities .

**Strategies of the Fisheries Department:**

Strengthening the capacity of fisheries administration to implement policies and management programmes through extension, monitoring/evaluation, regulation/control;

Collection of fisheries catch and effort statistics and socio-economic information;

Ensuring the availability of fishing inputs;

Deep water fishing and utilisation of new fishery resources such as mollusc, bivalves, etc.;

Improving fish farming technology and techniques;

Preventing post-harvest losses and improving quality of fishery products;

Preventing the deterioration of water quality;

Restoration and conservation of rare and endangered species;

Continuous improvement of extension services, monitoring and evaluation skills, and regulation and control measures through staff development courses.

ANNEX 6

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROGRAMME:  
MUKONO DISTRICT ACTION PLAN FOR 1995

EXTENSION OBJECTIVES:

The general objectives of extension pursued under the AEP include to:

- i. Increase production of prioritized enterprises by emphasising new and improved technologies through meetings, training and demonstrations.
- ii. Consolidate the existing group, strengthen new groups and involve civic leaders and progressive farmers as useful contacts for future extension work.
- iii. Strengthen the unified extension approach in order to reach more farmers.

Specific season objectives usually include:

- \* Diversification of farmers activities to enable acquisition of other income to supplement that got from their present enterprises.
- \* Improving the nutritional status of the farmers.
- \* Improving family welfare, by education of family life.
- \* Increasing productivity through implementation of training and visiting method whereby more farmers are met and taught on farming practices.
- \* Improving food security of the District through training farmers on proper storage.

Seasonal Strategies to achieve these objectives include:

- a) Improve farmers income by introducing income generating activities.
- b) Sensitize farmers on gender issues and Ox-cultivation
- c) Lay particular emphasis on supervision of demonstration/adoption plots at the DFI and more so on farmers' plots.



---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

- d) Train staff and farmers on practical and managerial skills.
- e) Hold at least two workshops for researchers and extension officers during the season.
- f) Emphasize proper fishing techniques
- g) Emphasize soil and water conservation measures for sustainable agriculture.
- h) Incorporate some farmers in fish fry multiplication.
- i) Improve the poultry local breed by introducing exotic cocks.
- j) Use of mass media to publicise AEP activities
- k) Encourage cost sharing in extension services especially in field day arrangements.
- l) Emphasize on rural women and youths.
- m) Integration of NGOs in extension
- n) Emphasize on the importance of food security and proper storage of agricultural produce.
- o) Lay particular emphasis on diversification in farming.
- p) Emphasize on family life education.

EXTENSION MANAGEMENT:

Major Crops/Activities

Banana	Coffee
Maize	Bean
Cassava	Horticulture
Groundnuts	Sweet potatoes
Pasture improvement	Zero grazing/dairy
Calf management	Poultry
Piggery	Apiary
Fish farming	Soil and water conservation

----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

I. ADOPTIONS TARGETED FOR THE SEASON

ENTERPRISE	TARGET
------------	--------

A. Crops:

Coffee	16,185
Banana	8,962
Cassava	3,482
Maize	9,862
Beans	14,406
Vegetables	28,503
Groundnuts	7,040
Pineapples	1,570

TOTAL	90,010
-------	--------

B. Livestock:

Pasture Improvement	944
Calf Improvement	670
Zero-grazing dairy	345
Poultry	421
Piggery	320

TOTAL	2,700
-------	-------

C. Income Generating Activities:

Mushroom	466
Apiary	179
Sericulture	280

TOTAL	925
-------	-----

D. Fish Farming:

Pond Construction and Management	112
Introduction of species	82
Fish Preservation	360

TOTAL	554
-------	-----

E. Soil & Water Conservation:

Compost	2,132
Agro-Forestry	348



----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

Soil & Water Conservation	11,512
-----	
TOTAL	13,992
=====	

F. Others:

Improved Storage	81
Solar driers	40
Fuel Saving devices	31
Hand craft	27
-----	
TOTAL	179
=====	

TARGETS	TOTAL
Ground Formation	194
Ground Meetings	1,644
Contact farmers	4,110
On Farm Trail	20
Field Days	23
Special Farmer	18
Training	

G. Driers:

Improved Storage	81
Solar driers	40
Fuel Saving devices	31
Hand craft	27
-----	
TOTAL	179
=====	

II. FIELD DEMONSTRATIONS:

Crop	Target
Coffee	5,395
Banana	4,481
Cassava	1,741
Maize	4,931
Beans	7,203
Vegetables	9,501
Groundnuts	3,520
Pineapples	785
-----	
	37,560

---- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda ----

=====

**Livestock**

Pasture Improvement	472
Calf Improvement	335
Zero-grazing dairy	345
Poultry	421
Piggery	320
-----	
TOTAL	1,893

=====

**Income Generating Activity**

Mushroom	233
Apiary	179
Sericulture	140
-----	
TOTAL	552

=====



ANNEX 7

THE MISSION, OBJECTIVES AND STRUCTURE OF THE UGANDA FISHERIES  
AND FISH CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

U.F.F.C.A'S MISSION

The mission of U.F.F.C.A. is to enhance the capacities of fishing community people to develop, socially and economically for us to be able to absorb and effectively implement fisheries resource management and conservation programs, measures or policies in our respective areas or in general aimed at rebuilding, restoring and maintaining the resource base for our future harvest and hence achieve sustainable national development.

U.F.F.C.A'S OBJECTIVES

- i. To promote proper and effective management, protection and conservation of bio-diversity and in particular the fisheries resources and that of the ecosystem that supports them in, on and around our water bodies.
- ii. To promote sustainable development initiative and plans in fishing communities adjacent to the National Parks (Buffer zones)
- iii. To achieve improved livelihood and performances of the fisher folk for effective fisheries resource management and conservation through proper organisation, lobbying, advocacy and provision of technical and financial assistance to us.
- iv. To boost fish production from both capture fisheries and aquaculture, promote fishery development, improve on our livelihood and enhance the socio-economic prosperity of our fishing villages and fish farming areas.
- v. To identify and develop proper and reliable fish markets for our fish products both within and outside Uganda and improve on our incomes and hence our livelihood.
- vi. To encourage, promote and strengthen the fishery cooperative movement or organisation among the fisherfolk.
- vii. To initiate, promote, strengthen and facilitate effective mass participation among the local fishing community people in the implementation of the most highly efficient fisheries resource local management and control (FRELOMACO) system through "local policing".
- viii. To enable the fish folk develop effective management

----- LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda -----

capacities and or skills in fishery cooperative movement or Organisations, community fishing or fish marketing groups, proper book-keeping, Accountancy and proper business management at village levels through skills development, sharing information and experience.

- ix. To increase awareness of fisheries resource management needs and opportunities and facilitate effective fisheries resource management and conservation among individuals, groups, organisations or institutions involved in resource exploitation, utilization and management.
- x. To enable the local fishing community people involved in resource exploitation and utilization acquire and develop effective management capacities in fisheries resource local management and control (FELOMACO) system through skills development, sharing information and experience.

#### U.F.F.C.A'S STRUCTURE

The members, fishermen, fish dealers, fish exporters and fish farmers constitute U.F.F.C.A. and send their representatives to the supreme governing body (the National Delegates Conference/Assembly. The National Executive committee (NEC) comprises 9 (nine) elected members; is the policy making and monitoring organ of the Association's activities and operations. The Work plans are executed by a Secretariat.

The secretariat is appointed by the NEC. It is headed by an Executive Secretary who is assisted by an Administration and Finance Officer, Program Officer and Support Staff.



----- *LVEMP Stakeholder Consultation in Uganda* -----

ANNEX 7

LIST OF REPORTS PRODUCED ON THE CONSULTATION

1. Mid term report
2. Report of the first stakeholder consultation workshop - East view Guest House, Iganga 10 - 12 October, 1995.
3. Report of the second stakeholder consultation workshop - Sophie's Motel, Entebbe 24 - 26 October, 1995.
3. Report of the third stakeholder consultation workshop - Laston Hotel, Masaka 13 - 15 November, 1995.
4. Final Report.